The New-York Times.

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BY HENRY COPPEE, A. M.,
Editor of the *United States Service Magazine*.
With splendid Steel Portraits of
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Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson, Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas,
Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
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The following letter from Major-Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General, shows its *authentic* and *official* character:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1865.

Prof. Henry Coppée:

SIR: With the especial approval of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, I have the pleasure of sending you herewith such material as will be of service to you in the preparation of your History of "Grant and his Campaigns," and shall be happy to give you, at any time, any assistance in my power in securing accuracy and completeness in your work.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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The following letter from Gen. Sherman shows the *official and authentic character* of the work.

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 31, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq.:

SIR: Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the United States, has had access to my order and letter books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the Winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my life and services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader.

I am, &c., W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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The book is written in a most pleasing and graphic style, and is gotten up in the finest manner in every respect. The Portraits and Maps are unequaled.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House.

Mr. Stevens Demands the Previous Question, and Presses the Matter to a Vote.

He Closes the Debate with a Bitter and Characteristic Speech.

Tirade of Denunciation Against Northern Magnanimity.

The Amendment Finally Passed by a Vote of 120 Yeas to 46 Nays.

Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Meade in Consultation Over the Army Bill.

The Georgia Senatorial Elections—A Disappointing Result.

The Issue of Registers to American Ships that have Sailed Under Foreign Flags.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction fulfilled my prophecy of last night in regard to their probable action of the recommittal of the constitutional amendment with more promptness than was generally expected. Before the morning hour had expired Mr. STEVENS reported the amendment again, modified by striking out the words "direct taxes," thus confining the operation of the amendment to representation alone. Mr. STEVENS at once demanded the previous question, but yielded a moment to allow Mr. SCHENCK to offer his substitute, which makes suffrage the basis of representation. Mr. STEVENS then renewed his demand for the previous question, and the excitement in the House began to rise. The galleries caught the meaning of the scene, and immediately began to fill up, and an intense interest was manifested everywhere. Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, appealed to Mr. STEVENS to have the amendment temporarily laid on the table and printed, but Mr. STEVENS said no; it had been debated more than a week and must now come to a vote. He therefore pressed his demand for the previous question, which was seconded, yeas 73; nays 49. Mr. STEVENS then had an hour, as chairman of the committee, in which to close the debate, and he pencilled out his time to his own taste. He gave Mr. SCHENCK five minutes in which to urge the House to come to a square vote on his substitute. Another five minutes to Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, who explained that as Missouri had disfranchised rebels, a suffrage basis of representation would cut her down from nine members to five.

The scene now became invested with much dramatic interest. Knots of members in earnest conversation were scattered over the hall; the galleries bent forward to catch every word; the matter was coming to a point blank issue, and members were preparing to meet it. When Mr. BENJAEIN's five minutes had expired, Mr. STEVENS rose to make the final speech in favor of the amendment. He had the whole subject at his mercy, for as Chairman of the committee he could use up his whole time, and there would, under the previous question, be no opportunity for reply; and therefore, no one was surprised to hear Mr. STEVENS make a bitter, vindictive, unrelenting speech—a speech full of the same passion and hatred that has swayed his judgment all through the war; a speech in which there was no argument in favor of his proposition, which was not reply to any of the objections urged against it; a speech which was a tirade of denunciation of all those who exhibit the least magnanimity toward the South, and which was full of contemptuous and sarcastic allusions towards the President. No one knows better the use of wrathful expletives, and Mr. STEVENS used them. He denounced as infamous blasphemy the sentiments uttered by Mr. RAYMOND, where the latter speaks of the courage and devotion shown on both sides during the war as now the common glory and admiration of the country, and for this utterance he invoked the ghostly spirits of the fallen to rise from their graves and haunt the gentleman until they seared his eyeballs.

Such was Mr. STEVENS' reply to arguments: The President a "pundit," and magnanimous sentiments, "infamous blasphemy." Such were the sentiments which drew from one of the most prominent, brave and patriotic general officers of the war this comment: "Such utterances have no longer the merit of being bold and fearless. The private soldier who has fought and died unheralded, puts such rhetoric to shame. None but cowards taunt fallen foes; and God pity the future of our country if such passions are to rule in its legislative halls."

When Mr. STEVENS concluded, there was a general demand for the question, and Mr. SCHENCK's substitute was voted down by a large majority, less than 30 votes being cast in its favor. The main question was then put, and the amendment was passed, yeas 120, nays 46. This result was anticipated, and therefore occasioned no surprise. All the Union members favored the principle in some shape, and preferred to take this to taking the chances on any other project that might be reported by the committee; and even the few Union members who voted against it, such as Messrs. HALE, DAVIS, RAYMOND, ELIOT, BALDWIN, JENCKES and others, did so not because they were opposed to the principle, but because they objected either to its present shape or to the questionable policy and power exercised by the committee in reporting it.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The election of A. H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON as Senators from Georgia is received here with regret by the best friends of the South connected with the government. That two men should have been selected chiefly because of their prominence in the rebellion, and who cannot take the oath, simply embarrasses the work of restoration, and the Southern people in the end become the chief sufferers. The election of Provisional Governors JAMES JOHNSON and JOSHUA HILL would have been a very encouraging sign of the moral effect of which the South is very much in need.

THE ISSUE OF REGISTERS.

A matter of great national interest, and of special moment to ship-owners, was discussed in the House to-day, upon the introduction of a bill reported by Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce. The object of the bill is to prevent the issue of registers to such vessels owned and heretofore registered in the United States as during the rebellion obtained registers in and sailed under the flag of foreign countries. During the war, when rovers and pirates infested the seas destroying our vessels, the owners, in order to avoid these rovers, and get the benefit of a foreign flag, had their vessels registered in England, France and other European countries. It was the judgment of the committee that these ships should not now be permitted to obtain a register as American vessels, and come upon a footing with those that had not changed their registers, but had braved the dangers and suffered the embarrassments consequent upon the state of war. Some members objected to action now upon a bill of such importance, and desired that it be printed to afford the House an opportunity of disposing of it intelligently. Others claimed that those who had sought the protection of foreign flags had done wisely, and generally had been compelled to do so to preserve their property from destruction by pirates. It was explained that the bill does not affect vessels that have been actually owned in part by British owners, but only such as continued to be owned wholly by Americans. Over 800,000 tons of shipping of this character had been transferred during the war, as appears from a statement made to the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, who, the Committee say, strongly recommends the bill now proposed, and who expresses the opinion that vessels of the class named have no right now to come back and assume the American character. A good deal of merriment was excited upon the reading of a private circular which had been sent to Mr. WASHBURNE. The circular purports to come from Boston, and is eminently secret, the getters up of it enjoining those to whom the document is sent to keep the matter to themselves. These enterprising individuals propose to obtain registers for all American vessels that have sailed under foreign flags, at ten cents per ton. A full discussion of this bill was expected, but the debate was suddenly interrupted by Mr. STEVENS, who rose to report the resolution from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so the bill went over. From what transpired to-day, the passage of the bill would appear to be very doubtful.

THE ARMY BILL.

Lieutenant-Gen. GRANT and Major-Gens. SHERMAN, THOMAS and MEADE are in regular session at the headquarters of the former, over the Army Bill. They meet earlier than Congress, and sit about as long; and the result of their deliberations will soon be laid before the Military Committee of the Senate. Senator WILSON, Chairman of that Committee, confers with them, and it is probable that a bill will be framed by them, embodying their joint conclusions. Gen. GRANT desired the views of his able lieutenants on this important subject, and he, therefore, summoned them. Gen. SHERIDAN would also have been called but for the exigencies of the service in the Southwest. He has not been sent for, and is not expected, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

RIGHT OF STATES TO TAX SAAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Several cases involving the right of States to tax the shareholders of national banks are on argument in the Supreme Court. They arise on writs of error to the Court of Appeals of New-York by the Second National Bank of Utica and two Albany banks. Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. TREMAIN, of Albany, and Mr. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, appear for the banks, and Mr. PARKER, of Albany, and Mr. KERNAN, of Utica, defend the right of the State to impose the tax. The argument against the tax was opened by Mr. REYNOLDS. The question involved is a very important one, and the case excites much interest among the persons interested in national banks. They are test cases, brought up under the direction of the Executive Committee on National Banks.

THE NEW-YORK TAX CASES.

The argument in No. 286 Supreme Court—the New-York tax cases—was commenced this afternoon.

ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

The following order, forming a permanent Artillery Board, has just been issued by Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—A permanent Artillery Board is hereby organized, to which questions pertaining to the artillery arm of the service may be referred by the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief for discussion and recommendation. The board shall also have the power to make original recommendations to the General-in-Chief in reference to the interests and efficiency of the artillery arm. The members shall sit on the board according to their rank in the artillery, and the senior member shall be President. He shall have the power to call meetings at such times and places as shall be approved by the General-in-Chief, in addition to those called by the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief. A complete record of all proceedings of the board will be kept by the Secretary, who, on being relieved, shall turn it over to his successor, or to the Adjutant-General of the army. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary rooms and stationery on requisition of the President of the board. Detail for the board: Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. J. HUNT, Lieutenant Colonel Third Artillery; Brevet Col. ALBION P HOWE, Major Fourth Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. N. BENJAMIN, Captain Second Artillery, Secretary.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said—I present, with great pleasure, the petition of one hundred and twenty-four beautiful, intelligent and accomplished ladies of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, praying for an amendment to the constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex. As the petition is very brief, I ask that the gallant Senate will hear it read.

The petition was read, after which Mr. LANE said: The committee that is considering the subject of extending the right of suffrage to the male blacks of the United States, it seems to me is the proper one to refer the petition of the white women of the United States on that subject, and I therefore move that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It was referred.

EQUALITY PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial, in which the petioner states that he was opposed to the freedom of the blacks, but that now they have been freed they ought to be placed upon an equality with the whites as to civil rights; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

EXTENDING PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, reported from the Pension Committee a bill to extend the benefits of the pension laws to artificers of the army.

REGULATING ELECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to regulate suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The first section provides that only such persons shall exercise the right of suffrage who were entitled to vote at the election held in 1865 under the statutes then in force.

Section two provides that all male citizens except criminals, idiots and paupers, resident in the ward or district in which they shall offer to vote one year preceding said election, and who shall have paid all taxes assessed against them, and whose qualifications shall have been ascertained in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall also be entitled to a vote. It is made the duty of the clerks of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and of the Levy Court, to provide books for registration of all person entitled to vote, and no one shall vote who has not been registered for two months preceding the election. Books containing the names shall be printed at the expense of said cities and of the County of Washington, and shall be posted up in three public places in each ward, and in such other places as the Board of Alderman and Levy Court may direct.

Section three makes it the duty of the clerks to deliver copies of the list to all assessors of taxes who shall assess thereon a special poll-tax of $1, which shall be collected annually by the collectors of taxes of said cities and county respectively. Persons unable by age, infirmity or poverty to pay the tax may be exempted at the discretion of the assessors, and no process for collection shall issue except against those who are assessed for real or personal estate. Any person omitted, with the exceptions named in the first section, can have his name placed upon the voting list by tendering the tax of $1.

Section four makes the Boards of Aldermen of of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court, boards of canvassers, and their clerks to act as clerks.

Section five provides for the examination of the lists in open meeting by the boards of canvassers, to commence one month prior to, and be completed ten days from the day of election, for the purpose of correcting said lists, and shall give public notice of the meeting by advertisements in all the daily papers.

Section six provides that on the third day preceding any election all such as have not paid the tax shall be struck from the rolls.

Section eight provides for the punishment by fine of one hundred dollars of any member of the Board of Canvassers who fraudulently withholds from the list the name of any qualified voter, to be recovered in the usual manner.

Section nine authorizes the boards to examine, under oath, persons applying for registration and take evidence.

Section eleven provides that the poll-tax shall be applied to purposes of free education in said cities and county for the benefit of all children.

Section twelve repeals all acts inconsistent with this.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported the joint resolution of thanks to Admiral FARRAGUT and his officers and men, which was passed unanimously.

THE REVENUE REPORT.

The resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the Revenue Commissioners was reported by Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, and passed.

A MINING COLLEGE.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to grant one million acres of public land for the benefit of a mining college, in Nevada; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

WITHDRAWAL OF BONDED GOODS.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public warehouses. Mr. SPRAGUE explained that the effect of the bill would be to reduce the duty on imported goods fifteen per cent. The old law on this subject provides that goods might be withdrawn within three months; or, if after that time and within three years, on payment of twenty-five per cent. The present measure provided for the withdrawal within three years on payment of ten per cent. He held that this alteration in the law would redound to the advantage of foreign manufacturers. He hoped the vote would be reconsidered, and that the bill would be sent to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORGAN did not believe the bill inimical to the American manufacturer, otherwise he should not have favored it. It had the approval of the Treasury Department. It was no more favorable to importers than the present laws were to manufacturers.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that it would be well to reconsider the bill and let it go to the Committee on Finance to be examined.

Mr. MORGAN objected to this.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS' BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for the regular order, which was the bill for the protection of all persons in their civil rights. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, to the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to make the first section read, "That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign Power, tribunal or authority, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) was discussing the proposition to declare persons of African descent citizens of the United States. He said they were not citizens under the constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL interrupted Mr. DAVIS to inquire if he held that before the adoption of the constitution negroes were not citizens of any of the States?

Mr. DAVIS said he would come to that presently.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had before him the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina that negroes were citizens.

Mr. DAVIS, replying to Mr. TRUMBULL, said he would get along very well without his interruptions. He had seen a great deal less conceit and a great deal more brains than were combined in the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DAVIS resumed the discussion of the proposition before the Senate, denying the right to naturalize persons of African descent, and affirming that foreigners only could be naturalized.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked to withdraw his amendment, and in lieu of it to offer an amendment so as to make the first section read, "That all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign power, and Indians holding land by allotments, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Mr. LANE's amendment was not adopted.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, then moved to amend the section, as proposed yesterday, by inserting the words "or tribal authority" after the words "foreign powers." This was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to amend his amendment so as to make it read, "That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, excepting Indians not taxed, are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem.) objected to making the payment of taxes a qualification for citizenship.

Mr. TRUMBULL was of the opinion that the amendment under consideration was really unnecessary. He believed that every man born in the United States was a citizen, but it had been held differently by high authorities.

Mr. CLARK held that a black man was a citizen of the United States under the constitution. He was a citizen before the adoption of the constitution. Black men helped to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention from New-Hampshire.

Mr. BROWN said he believed that the Supreme Court would have recognized persons of African descent as citizens in the Dred Scott decision, if negroes had come as emigrants instead of as property. It was here that negroes could not be naturalized because they were not foreigners; but it did not, therefore, follow that Congress had no power to make citizens of four millions of people born upon the soil.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISUSE OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment thereto, namely:

That the hall shall not be used for any other purpose than the legislative business of the House, nor shall the Speaker entertain any proposition for any such purpose, or for a suspension of the rules; provided that this rule shall not interfere with the performance of Divine service therein, under the direction of the Speaker, or for the use of members in caucus, or for occasions where the House shall by resolution take a direct part in solemnities to be observed therein.

Mr. WASHBURNE explained that the rule did not exclude but provided for the services commemorative of the late President LINCOLN, and those proposed touching a late member of this House—Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. He thought that attention had not been called to this subject too soon. He had made some inquiry of the doorkeeper, and had learned that the absolute expenses for gas alone in lighting up this hall were $150 a night, or $25 an hour. The additional expense of heating the hall was $25 a night, and the doorkeeper further said that the hall, when given for holding public meetings, receives more injury than when used for legislative purposes for a week. There had not been a single public meeting but the desk of some member had been broken open and rifled in spite of the watchfulness of the officers.

The new rule was then adopted.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota relative to the bounties and pay of Minnesota soldiers and officers in the late war.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. DONNELLY presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of St. Paul, for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi, and for a new reciprocity treaty.

RELIEF OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the payment of commutation of rations to all prisoners of war for the period of their confinement, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill declaring the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, and other purposes, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE MAINE LUMBERMEN.

Mr. WASHBURNE reported a bill, which was passed, further to secure to American citizens privileges under the Treaty of Washington. The bill provides that the products of the forests of the State of Maine, on the St. John River and its tributaries, owned by Americans, and sawed or hewed in New-Brunswick by American citizens, the same being manufactured in whole or in part, which are now admitted into ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

Mr. WASHBURNE reported a bill to repeal all fishing bounties, saying the long-looked-for time had come at last. The bill provides that all laws or parts of laws altering fishing bounties are repealed from and after Feb. 15, 1866. Vessels engaged in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and on proof that such has been used in curing fish such duties shall be remitted.

Mr. MORRILL said that this bill should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. He did not want action on it at the present time.

Mr. WASHBURNE was understood to withdraw the bill.

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITALS AND LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURNE also reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell to the highest and best bidder, after due notice, such marine hospitals and lands pertaining thereto as he may deem advisable, and appropriate the proceeds of the same to the Marine Hospital establishment. The Secretary is also authorized to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, such of the revenue cutters as he shall find ill adapted to the purposes of the revenue service, and expend the proceeds for the purchase or construction of vessels better suited to the wants of the service. There is a proviso that no marine hospital shall be exposed to lease or sale wherever there are twenty cases of sickness per day, or when any other suitable hospital accommodations cannot be procured.

The bill was passed.

THE REGISTERING OF VESSELS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the same committee, reported a bill regulating further the registering of vessels. It provides that no ship or vessel which has been registered or recorded as an American vessel, but which has sailed under a foreign flag and foreign protection during the rebellion, shall be admitted or considered as an American vessel, or have the rights and privileges of American vessels except under the provisions of an act of Congress authorizing such register.

A debate took place on this bill, when the morning hour having expired the subject went over.

THE AMENDED AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, with an amendment so as to read as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz.:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem.) inquired wherein the resolution just reported differed from that heretofore emanating from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. STEVENS replied the Committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," leaving this for a future amendment. They did not wish to embarrass the subject.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem.) suggested that there could be no impropriety in laying the report of the committee on the table for the present, so that gentlemen may consider what it is before they are called upon to vote.

Mr. STEVENS said that gentlemen certainly knew what the report was after a week's debate. The committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," and there was no propriety in longer detaining the House.

On his motion the demand for the previous question was seconded—73 against 49.

Mr. STEVENS gave way to Mr. SCHENCK, who submitted the following as a substitute for the report of the committee:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number of male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. The Congress at their first session after the ratification of this amendment by the required number of States shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States, within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as Congress may by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 125,000 of actual population, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the State of Missouri would be more affected by the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Ohio than any other State. Her Representatives had had no opportunity to express their views on this subject. As he understood the amendment, the representation was based on the number of voters to be determined by the laws of the respective States. It was known that Missouri had endeavored and had succeeded in placing that State in loyal hands; in other words, had disenfranchised the rebels, and in doing so had disenfranchised one-half of the voters of the State. By the adoption of this amendment, therefore, the Representatives from that State would be reduced from nine to not exceeding four members in this House. It was virtually saying to that State unless you remove the restriction on the rebel element, and admit a rebel delegation here, you shall have only that small number of members; and the same thing was said to every State, and to Louisiana, unless you admit the rebels to vote, you shall have but one member. He presented Missouri reconstruction as a model. Whenever any rebel State shall come here, after doing as Missouri had done, placing the government in loyal hands, he was ready to vote her admission. He concluded by saying it would be impracticable to carry out that amendment in Missouri.

Mr. STEVENS said they had been informed by high authority, through a pundit at the other end of the Capitol, that it was better not to amend the constitution, but to let it stand as it was. He held a very different view himself, and believed that this Congress had intrusted to it a high duty no less important and no less efficient for the weal or woe of the country than the one intrusted to that august body who made the Declaration of Independence; and he believed that now, if they omitted to exercise that high duty, or abused it, they would be held to account by this and future generations, and by all the world in favor of freedom, and that their names would go down to posterity with the same measure of applause or condemnation as they disposed of this subject so necessary to be treated honestly and justly for the benefit of every human being. Our fathers made a declaration of independence. That was—and what they intended it should be—the foundation of our government. If the government had been placed on the principles of that declaration, the constitution never would have needed amendments at this time, for every human being would have been equal before the law, and could not have been interfered with except through usurpation. But it so happened, when our fathers came to reduce the principles to order, in the shape of organic law, the institution of slavery, hot from hell, appeared among them, increasing in volume since that time, and obstructing all their movements and acts, and preventing them from carrying out the principle of the Declaration of Independence in the organic law of the nation. But rather than have no harmony among themselves they compounded their principles for what they deemed a greater good, believing that in a short time the instrument would be purified which they admitted to be clogged and dark with the institution of slavery. At that time only ninety bales of cotton left the country in a single year, but now 3,000,000; then but a few slaves comparatively existed, and there was a population of 3,000,000 in the entire country of all classes. Now the blacks have exceeded that entire number, and we have among us four millions of them, either to be treated as our fathers declared they should be treated, or oppressed by an infamous tyranny that would deserve the execration of the human race. The time had, however, come, when they could make the constitution such as our fathers intended it. The time had come when, through blood, every stain had been washed out, unless they chose to reëstablish slavery, which God forbid. The gentleman from New-York, (Mr. RAYMOND,) and those above him, had said the constitution needed no amendment. Mr. STEVENS hoped never to live to see the day when he would be disgraced by such a sentiment. Now, the question was, when everything was in their power, when the rebels had lifted their parricidal hands against the country, had been vanquished, and had cut themselves off from every right by the law of nations and repudiated the constitution of the United States, should they so rebuild the sacred edifice as to place it on a broad foundation of human rights, or cut off a portion of those rights and crush beneath their feet four millions of immortal beings? This was the question presented to them, and yet they were told no amendment was necessary.

Mr. RAYMOND here remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania understood him as saying that he would not disturb the constitution, and that it was better without amendments than with them, he misunderstood him. He had explicitly conceded that on the very point of representation some amendment was necessary.

Mr. STEVENS, resuming, said he had referred not only to the gentleman from New-York, but to a gentleman to whom perhaps he had no right to refer, whose authorized utterances they all respected, but whose opinion he did not indorse. He believed he was right in saying that the proclamation, the command, of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority, at the very time this House was legislating on the question, was in direct violation of the privileges of this body. Made in that way a few centuries ago to Parliament by a British King, it would have cost him his head; but we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power. He wanted Christian men to go among the freedmen and teach them their duty as citizens, which they know much better already than their late masters, and the latter would take notice of what the former understood. He was understood to say that he didn't desire the freedmen to exercise suffrage until they became qualified, which he thought would be in four or five years, and until the constitution was amended so as to comport with the Declaration of Independence. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, he said, proposed to base representation on the basis of male citizens. By this they would make a crusade against women in the constitution of the country. Were those who favor its amendment as afraid of the women, as gentlemen on the other side were afraid of the negro? He further opposed the amendment and said he wanted a two-third affirmation vote on the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, and they would take great pleasure in sending it to the President though they need not submit it to him for approval. It therefore was the more kind in the President to send advice to them without being asked for it.

Mr. SMITH, wished to hear read the paper to which the gentleman alluded, and which he had charged was in the way of dictation.

The article was read. It is the same as published on Monday, giving the substance of a conversation between the President and a distinguished Senator on the subject of the constitutional amendment, and the negro question. Special attention was paid to the reading of the article.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired by what authority it was read as coming from the President, and how it was known to express the President's views?

Mr. STEVENS replied by saying he could not reveal the secrets between himself and the President, (laughter,) and that it was well known that the President had nothing to do with this subject. Mr. LINCOLN signed the resolution providing for the abolishment of slavery because he approved of the object, but at the same time he slightly rebuked Congress by saying that his signature was not required, and they should not trouble themselves to send this resolution to ANDREW JOHNSON, because it was not necessary.

Mr. STEVENS then replied to a portion of the remarks of Mr. RAYMOND delivered on Monday, saying that he admired his amiability of temper and tenderness of heart in speaking of those who were slain in the late conflict. The courage which sent so many men to death was to be the common boast of the nation and the pride of the country that so many rebels were their murderers. We were to consider the dead of both sides as the dead of the nation, the common dead over whom he (Mr. STEVENS) supposed they were to raise monuments beside those of REYNOLDS, and others on the battle-field of Gettysburgh; also to build high the monument of the rebel BARKSDALE, who, while a member of this body, had drawn a bowie-knife to murder the representatives of the people. Instead of leaving them to rot in the ditch, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," they were to be raised to the foremost rank of the nation's dead, and peans were to be sung to their memory, and we are to weep over them as the dead of America. Was there ever before such blasphemy as that? If the loyal dead were to be associated with the traitors who murdered them, they would, if they could have heard the gentleman's remarks, have broken the cerements of the grave, and started forth in their winding sheets and stared at him till they seared his eyeballs.

Mr. RAYMOND replied that he took it for granted that the gentleman could distinguish between courage, and the cause in which courage was shown. He was quite sure that there was no man on this floor who would not say that if the courage, persistence and determination of the rebels had been shown in a good cause, they would have been worthy of admiration and respect. In the speech he had made he was speaking of courage as a quality of character, and not in favor of the cause; and that courage and duty shown in a common cause to sustain the republic would do honor to the American name, and would be treasured as a priceless possession for all time to come. As for building monuments and singing peans to the rebel dead, that was simply a figment of the prolific brain of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEVENS made some further remarks respecting the status of the Southern States, recapitulating some of his previous arguments on the subject.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. SCHENCK, by a vote of 29 yeas against 130 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bromwell, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Darling, Davis, Defrees, Farnsworth, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Hill, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell, James, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, Marshall, McCullough, Miller, Orth, Pike, Ross, Schenck, Shillabarger, Swan, Thornton, Van Horn of Missouri.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Alley, Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Berger, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandagee, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Chanler, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Denison, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Hall, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hart, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, Hulburd, James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Smith, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Voorhees, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Wright.

The House then passed the joint resolution, yeas 120, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, Hubbard James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chandler, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hogan, Hubbell, James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Kerr, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Voorhies, Whaley, Wright.

The Speaker annonnced that two-thirds having voted in favor of the joint resolution, it is passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. JOHN L. DAWSON addressed the House, stating that the close of the war found us surrounded with a set of questions of the highest importance; that the true theory of our government, often announced and often, alas! lost sight of, must be reasserted and perseveringly maintained. A solution must be found for the problem of our national debt and finances, so that the country may be relieved of its burdens and again enjoy a currency of intrinsic value, as contemplated by the constitution. Our domestic and foreign trade must be settled upon the basis of sound economical principles, and restored to those harmonizing and fructifying channels from which unhappy events have diverted them. The privileges and immunities of the American citizen must be so clearly defined that they may be secure from usurpation in war as well as in peace. The limits of martial law must be settled with such distinctness that it may not be permitted to supplant the civil, and that it may not be strengthened by the hand of power to partisan purposes and individual oppression. The Union must be restored upon the constitutional bases of absolute and perfect equality of the States. The restoration should be immediate and the reunion cordial. The dignity of the country, as well as its safety, must further be supported by the unqualified reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. This government was made for the white race. It was impossible that two distinct races could exist harmoniously in the same country on the same footing of equality by the law. The result must be a disgusting and deteriorating admixture of races, such as is presented in the Spanish States of America by crossing the Castilian with the Aztec and the negro. The proud spirit of our people would revolt at such certain degredation; while American women, the models of beauty and superiority, would indignantly execrate the men who dictate the policy.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed the bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, inasmuch as freedmen are to be cared for exclusive of all other persons. It was class legislation which he condemned.

The House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, for purposes of general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

HURRIED LEGISLATION.

Mr. DENISON spoke against the manner in which amendments to the constitution are hurried through without debate and deliberation. Such legislation would be impracticable and worthless when the effort was to make a sectional abolition constitution.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the House in favor of protection to American industry, and concluded by saying: Such is my plan for acquiring Canada, enforcing the Monroe doctrine, paying the national debt, and, by relieving the South of its embarrassment, reconnecting the shattered Union. The poor whites must be weaned from the rifle, net and line by the inducements of well-rewarded labor. Their idle wives and children may thus be brought to the habits of order, method and industry, and in a few years we shall cease to remember that in this nineteenth century and under a republican government, there were for several decades millions of people tending rapidly to barbarism. The same inducements will disclose even to the eye of prejudice the manhood of the freedman; and that kindly relation between the employer and the employe which exists throughout the North and East will spring up in the South. Oppressed and degraded as he has been, the colored man will find that there are fields open to his enterprise, and a useful and honorable career possible to him, and will prove that, like other men, he loves property and has the energy to acquire it and the thrift to make it advantageous to himself, his neighbors and his country. Let us then measure our resources by experiment, and open them to the enterprise of the world, and the question whether we owe three hundred or three thousand millions will, ten years hence, be one of trifling importance; and, as ANDREW JACKSON showed the people of England how to out-do the Dutch without fighting, we will find peace hath her victories for us also. Canada will come to us like ripe fruit falling into the hands of the farmer, and if MAXIMILIAN remain in Mexico, it will be as the citizen of a republic, and an adherent of the Monroe doctrine.

Other gentlemen made speeches on the questions of the day, and the House adjourned.

THE LATE DISASTERS.

Explosions on the Steamers Miami and Missouri—Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Weenesday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Miami*, which exploded on the Arkansas River, had about 250 passengers on board, among whom were 91 men of Company Thirteen of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock in the evening, just after supper, and while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every person down who was in the front part of the cabin. Great numbers lost their lives by jumping overboard. The total loss of life is supposed to be nearly one hundred and fifty. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Missouri*, which exploded in the Ohio River, had one hundred and twenty persons on board, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss of life at about one hundred. The *Missouri* was one of the largest passenger steamers on the river, and was valued at $100,000.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The New-Albany *Ledger* says the steamer *Dictator* arrived from the wreck of the *Missouri* this morning, bringing the survivors, numbering thirty. The total number lost was sixty, among them the Captain's wife. The Captain and pilot were badly injured.

CANADA.

Sundry Facts, Rumors and Surmises About Fenian Movements.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 31.

A telegram from London, C. W., says it is understood that a dispatch from the frontier was received last night by the military authorities, containing news justifying the placing of extra guards on duty, and calling for extraordinary vigilance for some important event.

A despatch went over the wires to Ottawa yesterday purporting to give information of a collection of Fenians on the western frontier.

A fellow professing to be in Gen. SWEENEY's service, who was here last week, gave information that SWEENEY was organizing for an attack upon Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Sarnia and the Niagara frontier, and that he was sent here by Gen. SWEENEY. He has returned to New-York. He is a Canadian, and has served in the Southern army.

Albert Starkweather found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The jury in the Starkweather murder trial returned a verdict this morning of guilty of murder in the first degree. They were out only nineteen minutes. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court announced that the sentence would be delayed until after the third Friday in February, at which time the Supreme Court of Errors meets, in order to give the defence an opportunity, if any new developments shall transpire, to move for a new trial.

The prisoner, when the verdict was rendered, maintained that complete self-possession which has characterized his conduct during the entire trial.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND

ON THE

Proposed Amendment Changing the Basis of Representation, and the General Question of Restoring Civil Government in the Several States Recently in Rebellion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Speaker stated the regular order of business to be the consideration of the following joint resolution, reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: *Provided*, That when the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. LE BLOND to refer the joint resolution and pending amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon which Mr. RAYMOND was entitled to the floor.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution now under consideration, as I understand it, comes to us for our action from the joint committee appointed, at the opening of this session, for the purpose of "inquiring into the political condition of the States lately in rebellion, in order to determine whether those States are or are not entitled to representation in Congress." How much of "information" on that subject this resolution embodies the members of this House can judge as well as I can. What precise and particular connection it has with the object for which that committee was appointed is left wholly and entirely to inference.

That committee has reported, without reasons assigned, without explanation of any sort, a naked proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States. Now, Sir, I am afraid that I shall fall under the censure expressed a day or two ago by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) in regard to those who are unwilling to tamper with the Constitution of the United States as it stands to-day. I acknowledge freely that I do look upon all propositions for its amendment with hesitation and distrust. I think if there is anything established in the history of this country, it is that that constitution is the most wonderful instrument ever framed by the hand of man for the government of a great nation. I think it has proved itself fully adequate to all the emergencies of peace and war, and I think the history of this country during the last four or five years, when the great civil contest for the destruction or preservation of this government was carried on to a triumphant close, by virtue of the provisions or under the explicit permissions of that constitution, affords the highest possible testimony that any of us could ask to the fact of its perfect adaptation to the wants and necessities of the country.

I think, especially, that in its distribution of the powers among the different departments of the government, that constitution has proved its wisdom; and I think this is even still more clearly shown in its distribution of powers between the general government and the several States. That document has proved that it was made not for days or for years, but for all time; and when I foresee the vast extent of country over which this government may at some future time be extended, I cannot but dread any change that shall touch any of its fundamental provisions, or any of the fundamental principles upon which it rests.

Still, Sir, I recognize the justice and propriety of what was said by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) as to the wisdom and necessity of amendments to meet changed circumstances and an altered condition of facts. I recognize, for example, in the fact that slavery has ceased to exist in this country, the propriety of so amending the constitution as to make it forever impossible to reëstablish slavery within the United States. The specific evil which the amendment reported by the committee is intended to remedy is also probably one which may properly demand attention. By the present constitution, and under the state of things which prevailed but a year or two ago, the States in which slavery existed were entitled to the representation, in common with all the other States of the Union, of the whole number of free persons, together with three-fifths of all other persons. The fact that they had among them four million persons who were not free gave them thus a great advantage in representation over all other sections of the Union. They had a representation for three-fifths of those slaves. Those slaves have now been set free, and, as free persons, the States in which they are found are entitled, under the present provisions of the constitution, to full representation for them. The South has thus gained, as a direct consequence of the rebellion, an additional representation for two-fifths of those four millions. In other words, one million six hundred thousand persons are added to their representative population.

Now, Sir, I acknowledge that to be an inequality which demands attention and a remedy, if a remedy can be found which shall not be worse than the evil itself. This committee has reported this amendment as providing that remedy. I do not suppose that it will be possible to propose any remedy which will not be open to some objections. I think, however, that this amendment is open to some of a very serious nature. One objection (which, however, applies equally to all the propositions that have been suggested) is that it changes the basis of representation from population to something else, and something less. It is, Sir, a fundamental principle of free government that the population, the inhabitants, all who are subjects of law, shall be represented in the enactment of that law and in the election of men by whom the law is to be executed, either directly by their own votes, or through the votes of others so connected with them as to afford a fair presumption that their wishes, their rights, and their interests will be consulted. This proposition departs from that principle, and is thus objectionable as a disturbance of the corner-stone on which our system of republican government—indeed all democratic institutions are supposed to rest.

Another objection is that the amendment, as drawn by the committee, is open to very considerable doubt as to the meaning of the words "race" and "color." Those grounds of doubt were ably and forcibly stated a few days since by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BROOMALL,) and need not now be repeated. They are entitled, however, to serious and careful consideration.

Another objection is that it deprives of representation the whole of any race in a State if that State should extend to a portion of that race the elective franchise. I do not think, sir, that this is in itself a wise or just provision. It introduces the anomaly of having voters for representatives who may not be themselves entitled to representation. But when I recur to the effect of that provision upon the Southern States, so clearly and forcibly pointed out the other day by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK,) that it holds out to those States no encouragement to enfranchise any portion of the colored race within their borders unless they make suffrage with that race universal, I cannot help feel, ing that its effect would be most disastrous upon the relations of this Union to the whole Southern States, and upon the welfare of those States themselves, and of the colored people within their borders.

But, Sir, I do not intend to pursue this inquiry into the merits of the resolution, still less into the merits of the various amendments which have been proposed to its provisions. I cannot, in the present state of this question, regard this as a distinct proposition, standing on its merits alone. I cannot forget that it comes to us from a committee appointed for a specific object, to consider a specific subject—to report to us the political condition of the Southern States, with a view to their representation on this floor. From the presumption of the case, I think I have the right to assume that this resolution relates to that general subject and is closely connected with it. I infer, moreover, from the general tone of the debate in this House on that point, that this is the view taken of it all through the House, and when I regard more directly the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,) himself a member of the committee, as to its meaning and scope, I am not only confirmed in my belief that it does relate to that general subject, but I confess I am startled as to the scope of action that it proposes to embrace, of which this is to be the initial step. The gentleman from Ohio told us the other day, in very impressive and forcible language, that this was only the first of a series of amendments and propositions which that committee would submit for the action of the House. He regarded them all as essential to the safety of the country. He said he trembled when he thought that this whole series of propositions, which he deemed so important to the public welfare, might not be adopted by this Congress and the country at large.

Mr. BINGHAM—My statement was this: I tremble for my country if the proposition now pending be all that this House proposes to send to the people for their approval.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, I desire to say, in regard to interruptions, that I shall yield cheerfully for the correction of any error into which I may fall in repeating the remarks of any gentleman; I shall cheerfully yield to any correction of an statement of fact; and I will also yield for an explanation of any point I may not make clear. Beyond this I should greatly prefer to follow the line of my remarks without interruption.

I do not understand the gentleman to make any important correction of the sentiment I understood him to express. I will adopt his explanation. He now says he trembles for his country if this were the only proposition the House should adopt. The point I wish to make is this: if this is the first of a series of propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States, so vital to the welfare of the country, which we are to assume from his remarks may be reported from that committee, we are fairly entitled to know the whole programme before we act upon any specific feature of it. How do we know what proposition will follow, if we adopt this and send it to the country? We should know the relation of this to those which are to come after it. We should know whether this is in execution of its own terms, or whether other propositions are to follow to give it effect. We should know whether the powers of the general government of the United States are to be so enlarged as to destroy the rights which those States now hold under the Constitution of the United States. For one, Sir, I am not willing in any respect to act on this or any other similar proposition from that committee, until I know what is the rest of the schedule to be presented for our adoption.

Now, Sir, I cannot help believing—it is an inference merely—that this proposition is reported from that committee as part of a scheme for reconstructing the Government and the Constitution of the United States—for reconstructing both on the basis of a distinct principle which has been over and over again announced in this House. That principle is simply this: That by the war which has been raging, and as a consequence of that war, the States which were in rebellion have ceased to have any existence as States; that they have ceased to be States of this Union; that they exist only as so much waste, unorganized, ungoverned territory; that the people who live upon that territory are simply "vanquished enemies," to be governed and disposed of by us at our sovereign will, and subject to no law but our own discretion. It is on that principle, Sir, that the action proposed at this time is to be based, if it has any basis at all. That has been the tone of the debates on the subject here. That was the the tone and tenor of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) who replied to some remarks which I made upon this subject a few weeks ago.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—If the gentleman is willing to yield for the purpose of correction I will say he inaccurately understands what was my meaning.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, perhaps it would be more accurate and proper if I use the gentleman's own language. He says:

> "What is before this Congress—by far the most momentous constitutional question ever here considered—I at once condense and affirm in a single sentence. It is under our constitution possible to, and the late rebellion did in fact so, overthrow and usurp in the insurrectionary States the loyal State governments as that during such usurpation such States and their people ceased to have any of the rights or powers of government as States of this Union; and this loss of the rights and powers of government was such that the United States may and ought to assume and exercise local powers of the lost State governments, and may control the readmission of such States to their powers of government in this Union, subject to and in accordance with the obligation to 'guaranty to each State a republican form of government.'"

I accept that as the gentleman's statement of the case. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DEMING) stated in so many words that the people of these lately rebellious States were now "vanquished enemies," to be dealt with politically as such, and that their lives, property, and political rights were at our absolute and sovereign disposal. And he took some credit to himself for being willing to waive in their behalf something of the *strictissimum jus* which the rule of subjugation would give us.

Now, Sir, as I have already indicated, my position is the exact opposite of this. I deny *in toto* the fact of such subjugation. I do not believe that the war has given us any such power. On the contrary, I hold that these States have never ceased to be States, and have never ceased to be States in and States of the Union. And they are to-day States of the Union, and therefore entitled to all the rights conferred upon them as such by the constitution. And we have no right and no power to exercise any authority over them which the constitution does not confer upon us, any more than we have over the States of New-England or the West.

Now, Sir, I wish to say in the first place that this is sometimes spoken of as a question of mere metaphysics, or as a verbal difference, not entitled to any particular consideration in dealing with the practical relations of the subject. If I so regarded it I would not waste time in this House in its discussion. But when I see that on that distinction turns a system of policy to be pursued toward those States in restoring peace and harmony to the Union I cannot so regard it. And many of the gentlemen who themselves thus designate it have based upon that distinction, nevertheless, the whole scope of policy which they think should be pursued toward those States. I trust, therefore, that the House will forbear with me if I enter somewhat at length into an examination of the great principle upon which it is proposed that this question should rest. I can do it, perhaps, more clearly and satisfactorily than otherwise, in the form of reply to objections which have been urged against the position I have taken; and, without disrespect to any other gentleman on this floor, I shall take the speech made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) in reply to me as embodying the most compact, forcible, and most carefully prepared legal argument that has yet been made.

The gentleman from Ohio took the ground that habitual obedience to law must characterize a community in order to entitle it to be considered a State.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I do not wish to interrupt the line of the gentleman's argument, but I would ask to put a question now which bears directly on the point upon which he now proposes to base his argument.

Mr. RAYMOND—If the gentleman will ask his question I will tell him whether it will interrupt my argument or not.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I understood the gentleman from New-York to have just said that he regards these rebel States as now in the Union to all intents and purposes as effectually and as thoroughly as any of the States of this Union. Now, then, if that is so, I wish to ask him how this happens to be true, namely, (I read from the gentleman's speech recently made on this floor:)

> "The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. FINCKE,) who preceded me, took the ground that they had only to resume their places and their powers in the national government—that their representatives have only to come into this hall and take their seats, without question and without conditions of any sort. I cannot concur, Sir, in this view. I do not think these States have any such rights. On the contrary, I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions, in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests, primarily and technically, on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated. A defeat always implies a surrender, and, in a political sense, a surrender implies more than the transfer of the arms used on a field of battle."

Mr. RAYMOND—I submit to the gentleman that what he has just read is not only not a question, nor a correction, but in the nature of a reply to my argument, and as such not warranted at this point on the score of parliamentary propriety or of personal courtesy. I have no objection at the proper time to answer the question, and I probably shall do so in the course of my remarks. And I beg to suggest to him or any other gentleman on this floor that they will restrain their impatience to reply to me until I get through, or take some other time and opportunity to discuss the question than that which belongs to me.

The last clause of the passage from my remarks which the gentleman from Ohio read furnishes a clue to the whole of them. As I said then, I believe we had a right to demand of the defeated rebels whatever might properly be embraced in the terms of a surrender. That surrender, embracing not only their arms and munitions of war, but the principles on which the rebellion rested, they have made and we have accepted; and now they are entitled, with certain limitations, which I shall hereafter explain, if I am allowed to proceed in the regular course of my remarks, to the rights given to them by the constitution, and we are particularly restrained by the constitution, which is binding on us, from doing anything toward those States which we may not properly do toward any other State within the Union.

Now, Sir, I return to the argument of the gentleman in regard to the extinction of States. He takes the ground, as I was saying, that habitual obedience to the law is essential to the existence of a State in the view of public law, and he quoted WHEATON and GROTIUS and BURLAMAQUI and others to sustain that position. I have no disposition to quarrel with him on that point. I admit it. I do not think it an adequate definition of a State, but as far as it goes it is just. Habitual obedience to law is essential to a State. He takes the same ground in regard to a State in the Union, that a State to be such in this Union must be characterized by habitual obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that when this habitual obedience ceases, then a State ceases to be a State of the Union. I admit that also.

Now, in regard to the first proposition, as to the continued existence of a State, I have to draw his attention to one point which he overlooked. It is not simply the fact that habitual obedience to law is essential to the existence of a State, upon which he lays stress, but he assumes that this habitual obedience must be uninterrupted; that it must never be intermitted or suspended; for if it is suspended or interrupted, the course of his argument requires him to hold that the existence of the State is ended.

He quoted from WHEATON to sustain the point he made, and he quoted correctly as far as he went; but like an adroit and skillful advocate, he stopped the quotation just where it ceased to be of service to him. If he will excuse me, I will complete it. After laying down that principle, that habitual obedience to law must characterize a State, WHEATON proceeds to say:

> "But whatever be its internal constitution or form of government, or whatever may be its rulers, or even if it be distracted with anarchy, through a violent contest for the government between different parties among the people, the State still subsists in contemplation of law, until its sovereignty is completely extinguished by the final dissolution of the social tie, or by some other cause which puts an end to the being of the State."

The interruption of habitual obedience to law, then, does not extinguish the State. The State, says WHEATON, "still subsists in the contemplation of law." We have seen examples all over the world, from the earliest date of national existence to the present time, where habitual obedience to law was suspended by a variety of causes—sometimes by anarchy, sometimes by civil war. All through the great contest of the French Revolution habitual obedience to law was suspended. Some English publicists—BURKE, I believe, among them—contended that the social ties were actually dissolved, and that France had ceased to be a State; but she never was so regarded by England or by the coalition which attempted to restore order and the Bourbons to France. What does the gentleman say in regard to the Mexican Empire to-day? There has been usurpation there; there habitual obedience to law has been suspended, and what we regard as the rightful government of that State is a fugitive among the mountains. Does the gentleman contend that the State has ceased to exist, and that when JUAREZ comes back to take possession of the government of Mexico he will find no State there—that it has perished because of the suspension of obedience to its rightful law? And yet MAXIMILIAN holds its capital, its archives and its laws. The sovereignty resides in him, and in the French army which is at his back to-day.

The gentleman applies the same principle to the continued existence of States as States within this Union. He holds, and holds correctly, that they must be characterized by an habitual obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States. But, Sir, that obedience may be suspended. I will read from the speech of the gentleman from Ohio his own language upon this point, lest I should misrepresent his views. He said:

> "No one who can read the constitution will deny that each State in this Union must have every one of these properties (implied in habitual obedience to the constitution and laws) before it can commence to exist in the Union; because the constitution so declares. Now the question I consider is, whether it shall continue to be a State, in the sense that it holds the power and rights of a State, after it has lost every property which it must have before it could commence to exist in the Union."

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I do not propose to interrupt my friend from New-York, except when he misapprehends the argument to which he is replying. He now misapprehends my proposition. Those qualities to which I allude as those that must be possessed by a State, in the clause that he has read from my speech, are not those qualities that belong to an international State, but the qualities which, by our constitution, must inhere in a State as indicated by the reading of the constitution itself.

Mr. RAYMOND—I appreciate that distinction, but it does not in the least affect the argument. The gentleman holds that by public law habitual obedience to law must characterize a State; and I have shown that this obedience may be suspended and still the State exist. He now holds that habitual obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States is essential to the existence of a State as within the Union, and I propose to show that in this case also that obedience may be suspended without affecting the existence of the State as a State of the Union. The analogy between the two, and between the arguments in both cases, is complete. The same principle which applies to the one applies to the other also. The gentleman asks the question which I have read from his speech. I now give him the answer by WHEATON himself, from the page next to that from which the gentleman quoted. That distinguished author says:

> "The habitual obedience of the members of any political society to a superior authority must have once existed in order to constitute a sovereign State. But the temporary suspension of that obedience and of that authority, in consequence of a civil war, does not necessarily extinguish the being of a State, although it may affect for a time its ordinary relations with other States."

I think that reply, made by WHEATON, and not by me, is exactly pertinent to the question as submitted by the gentleman from Ohio. It seems, therefore, on grounds of public law and on grounds of constitutional law in the United States, that habitual obedience to law may be suspended without impairing the existence of the State in the sense of public law, or as a State of the Union under the Constitution of the United States. This suspension may occur from a variety of causes. Conquest is one of them. Suppose that in a war with England, that power should take possession of the State of Massachusetts; suppose she should plant her armed force all around her borders, take possession of her capital, and wield for a time the whole sovereign power of the State. Suppose she does that for six months, would Massachusetts thereby cease to be a State of the Union? Suppose that this occupation should be prolonged for a year, would Massachusetts then cease to be a State of this Union? Suppose that occupation should continue for two years, or three years, or four years. Whenever that usurping power should be expelled from the State of Massachusetts, be it sooner or later, would she not then stand in her old place as one of the States of this Union? And would any action of Congress be required to restore her to it?

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him at this point?

Mr. RAYMOND—I appeal to the gentleman's sense of courtesy not to interrupt me unless I am led into some misstatement of fact.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—The gentleman misapprehends entirely the proposition I made. I am very anxious to have him answer what I did say, and not reply to something I did not say. I understood the gentleman to say that he was willing to be interrupted for the purpose of correction.

Mr. RAYMOND—I submit, Sir.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I thank the gentleman for this opportunity. Now, I am equally desirous with the gentleman to attain to truth in this regard. Now, I cited the law of nations for the purpose of establishing this proposition: that that community which had become lawless was, during the continuance of the lawlessness, no longer a member of the family of nations, and the authority read by the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. RAYMOND,] which he says I omitted like an adroit lawyer to read, is in exact harmony with that idea, that the suspension of the charater of a State continues during the period of lawlessness. That was all the point and purpose of my argument. There and at that point they ceased to be States for the time being. I afterward came to consider the question whether under our system those States that ceased to be States, even in the international sense, can be revived into governing States without the leave of my government.

Let the gentleman answer what I say, and not what I do not say. What I said was that these States having been suspended in their rights and governments, the resumption of those rights cannot be made by their own volition, but that is a matter which is under the control of the political department of my government—to wit, Congress and the Executive. There the analogy between the States of this Union and international States fails. An international State has no superior; and when lawlessness ceases in such a State it does revive and become a State, just as WHEATON says. But under this government the resumption of powers by a State in this Union is subject to the high control of the Government of the United States. Let the gentleman answer *that*.

Mr. RAYMOND—I thank the gentleman for his permission for me to answer "*that*." If I understand him now—and I am surprised that I have so much difficulty in understanding him, for he is very clear in his statements as far as language goes, if not in his ideas—I understand him to say that inasmuch as these States formerly in rebellion ceasud, under international law, to be States at all, they cannot be or become States in this Union without the direct consent of Congress under the Constitution of the United States. That I believe to be a correct statement of the matter, just as he has made it now.

Now, sir, I take issue with the gentleman on the question of fact. Those States did not cease to be States in the sense of international law. There never was a time when they had not government and law and obedience to law within their own borders. It does not require obedience to any particular form of law to constitute a State in the sense of public law. The government may be a monarchy to-day, a republic to-morrow, a military despotism the day after; but if there is law there the State continues to be a State. There was law and plenty of it—a great deal too much of it such as it was—in the Southern States during the whole rebellion. Why, Sir, does the gentleman suppose that there was ever an hour when England, France, or any other country in the world would not have recognized each one of those rebel States as a State in the sense of public law, if they had been at liberty to do so under the explicit and peremptory prohibitions of the government of the United States, and if they could have done so without rupturing instantly their friendly relations with that government? No, Sir, they never ceased to be States in the meaning of the public law. The analogy which I drew in the case of France is perfect and complete, except that the case supposed is much stronger than that of these Southern States. They were States in the sense of public international law. They were States within the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States, because the habitual obedience which was due to the government of the United States was only suspended, not abrogated or destroyed. If they had succeeded in refusidg that obedience permanently and forever, then they would have ceased to be States, not otherwise.

Mr. THAYER—Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will allow me—

THE SPEAKER—Does the gentleman from New-York yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. THAYER?)

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir. I prefer that no new champion should take part in this debate. I am likely to have all I can do to take care of those already involved.

Now, Sir, let me recur to the analogy presented by a case of conquest. Suppose that France or England should conquer one of the States of this Union in time of war, and should hold that State for a time; would not that be such a temporary suspension of obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States as would not affect the existence of the State, either in the sense of public law or in the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States? Why, Sir, I point gentlemen to a case which may have a bearing on this question, and which I believe has already been cited, though not upon this floor. During our war of 1812, the British took possession of one-third of the territory of the State of Maine, including the town and port of Castine, and held it for a year—held it so completely, so absolutely, that the people within those limits were held by the Supreme Court of the United States to have been absolved for the time from their allegiance to the government of the United States. But was that State, or any part of it, extinguished, or Congress called on to restore it to the Union, when that usurpation had been withdrawn? No, Sir. The State resumed its functions. The action of Congress was not invoked at all. The State went on as a State, and as a State of the Union, just as though the usurpation had never existed, and it was left for the judicial tribunals of the country to decide how far the relations of the individuals in that district to the United States were changed or affected by the temporary suppression of their habitual obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sir, I have supposed a case of usurpation by a foreign Power. Let me now suppose a case of usurpation by internal commotion—by the action of internal causes. For MADISON, in the *Federalist*, says that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the guarantee of a republican form of government, apply to usurpations of an oligarchy within a State, as well as to usurpations of another sort. Now, Sir, suppose that a party or a military leader—if it were possible that any military leader in this land could contemplate such a thing—suppose that any party or any force should usurp the government of Massachusetts or New-York, and the United States should fail to redeem its pledge to guarantee to that State a republican form of government and to expel the usurping power. If it should fail permanently, then the State would be taken by force of arms out of the Union; but suppose that it should fail to do so for a year, or for two years, or for three years, still continuing the endeavor and the strife, would that failure destroy the existence of the State as a State of the Union? Certainly not. The very supposition affords its own answer. If the usurping power should hold *permanent* possession, then I concede that the State would cease to be a State of the Union, but not otherwise.

Now, I maintain that this is precisely what did happen in the rebel States. During the Winter of 1860-61, a conspiracy against the government of the United States existed here in this city, in this House, on this floor, aided by agents and conspirators in other sections of the country. They deliberately plotted the usurpation of the governments of the Southern States, and a usurpation of the functions of the Federal Government within those States. They did all that within the knowledge and under the observation of our government, which knew its plans and what it was proposing to do. It was the duty of our government at that time to take due precautions against such usurpation. The distinguished chief then at the head of the army of the United States (Gen. SCOTT) recommended to the President of the United States that troops should be stationed at certain points within the proposed scene of operations, for the purpose of preventing the success of such attempted usurpation. That clearly was the duty of the government, but the government failed to perform its duty. The President of the United States had a theory which prevented him from interfering; and the Congress of that day refused to give him any power to interfere if he had been so disposed. It was thus to a great extent the fault of the government of the United States that this usurpation, which was concocted here, was carried into partial and temporary execution there. Who does not believe that, if we had had a reasonable force in the State of North Carolina, that State would never have fallen into the hands of the traitors who for a time usurped its government?

The same thing may be said of almost every Southern State. We all know if the United States had performed to the letter its solemn promise to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, we should have prevented the rebellion or greatly curtailed its dimensions. But we did not perform that duty. We allowed the conspiracy to ripen and gather strength. The rebels took possession of the Southern States; and we were compelled, having failed to prevent it, to raise forces for their expulsion. What was the object of all our array of force except to expel the usurpers who had taken possession of every one of the Southern States? What else but that were we trying to do from the beginning to the end of the struggle?

Now, Sir, if an attempted usurpation does not necessarily of itself take a State out of the Union unless it proves a success, it makes no difference at all that these usurpers are able by their force, by their control of the States within their power, to bring a majority of the people over to their side. Through our failure to protect them, the people of those States were brought under the power of the usurpers and compelled to obey their authority and aid their cause. They were in the same condition that the people of Mexico are to-day under MAXIMILIAN. They had no choice in the matter. If they refused to acquiesce, their property was confiscated and they were arraigned and compelled by force of the prevailing law to join the usurping power. We waged war for four years to expel these usurpers and deliver the people from their control. Suppose we had accomplished this at the end of six months, would any one have then contended, or would any one now contend, that any one of these States was out of the Union? Suppose we had effected this result at the end of one or of two years, should we have regarded them as thus and then out of the Union? I would like the gentleman from Ohio, or any one else, at the proper time, to point out to me the precise point of time when a State gets out of the Union by the usurpation of its powers, other than the period of its final and full success.

The gentleman from Ohio attributed to me the idea, or he assumed by his argument without saying in words that I had propounded it, that, inasmuch as these States were not at any time out of the Union, they were entitled while rebel States to all the rights of constitutional States throughout the war; and he drew a striking picture of the terrible condition in which we should have been placed if we had allowed rebel Representatives from those rebel States to take seats upon this floor during the war. I should feel some little personal humiliation if I believed that the gentleman thought so meanly of my capacity as to suppose for one moment I could have contemplated such a thing. I do hold the theory, with certain limitations not pertinent to this discussion, that once a State always a State, and at all times a State; but to be entitled to representation or power here it must be a constitutional State, owning allegiance to the constitution and yielding obedience to the laws of the United States. In every one of those States, if there had been a constitutional government, that government would have been entitled to recognition and representation here. Those States which had such governments were so recognized and so represented here all through the war; and you had here upon this floor, admitted by your own votes, by the votes of many who sit here now, delegates from the States of the South, and States that were in rebellion. There were delegates from Louisiana, Arkansas, from Virginia, and from both Tennessee and Kentucky at the very time the rebels held armed possession of the capitals of both those States.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BROOMALL) also attributed to me the same thing, and he made himself facetious over it, as he had the capacity and the right to do if he saw or fancied anything facetious in it. And not content with being facetious he became sarcastic and severe. And he reached the climax of sarcasm and severity when he referred to the coincidence between my opinions on this point and those of the Democratic gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. ROGERS.) Well, Sir, I have learned long ago that it is much better to be right with a political opponent than wrong with a professed political friend. Party names are of little consequence, especially now when they mean so little and conceal so much. And much as it may shock the gentleman, I do not hesitate to say that I would far rather be right with the gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. ROGERS,) Democrat as he is, than to be wrong even in such distinguished company as the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, (Mr. BROOMALL,) Union man as he pretends to be.

The gentleman, moreover, seems to have forgotten what also escaped the attention of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) that before any man can take a seat on this floor, or assume any office under the Federal Government, he must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and must take it truly and live up to it, or bear the pains and penalties of perjury. Does he suppose for one moment that the rebel powers in those States would have sent men here who would take that oath? They themselves did not take it. They discarded it, they rejected it. And if rebel representatives, representing rebel States, had come here they would be liable to arrest, trial and punishment for treason. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BROOMALL) intimated that I had lately been converted to the doctrine of the other side on this subject, and was pleased to express a real or affected surprise thereat. Even if this had been so, I should see no reason to regret it. I trust I shall never be ashamed to change my opinions on any subject, if I can get nearer the truth thereby. I have no right to assume or expect that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should be so far familiar with my political opinions, or the history of my public action, as to know the date of anything connected with either. But then he should not assume to know, on this subject or any other, more than he does know, and to prevent a repetition of his mistake on this point, if he will allow me to send him a speech made by me in Wilmington, Delaware, in the Fall of 1863, more than two years ago, and during the war, he will find that I held exactly the same grounds then that I hold now upon this precise subject, and that I stated it in very nearly the same terms.

Now, Sir, I come to another point in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER.) I took the liberty of saying that if these States had gone out of the Union, they must have gone at some particular time, and in consequence of some specific act; and I asked for a definite statement of the specific time at which, and the specific act by which, this result had been brought about. The gentleman treated me and the House to a highly rhetorical reply. He said that he would, by way of answering the gentleman from New-York as to the specific time, tell him that it was when the courts were silent; it was when they carried on war against the government; when they waged war through long, dreary years; obliterated from their State constitutions every vestige of recognition of our government; discarded all official oaths, and took in their places oaths to support the government of the enemy; it was when they disregarded all the laws of war, "when they carved the bones of your martyrs into ornaments, and drank from goblets made of their skulls."

Well, Sir, that is very rhetorical; and there is a great deal more of it. It is very fervid, very touching and very effective. But, Sir, he will excuse me for saying that it is not an answer to my question. It is simply and solely an evasion of it; and he will excuse me for asking his attention to it again. I take it, that, being a lawyer, he knows very well that the relation of the State to the federal government at any time is a question of law, of constitutional law. He will concede that under the law of the constitution a State, at any particular time, either is or is not a member of the Union. It is very easy to tell when States become members of this Union, and by what specific act. We all know, for example, that the constitution was adopted on the 17th of September, 1787, and that it went into effect on the 4th of March, 1789. At that time neither North Carolina nor Rhode Island had ratified the constitution. They were alien States, decided to be such by the Supreme Court of the United States; so that goods that were imported from those States into the United States were taxed by our laws as goods imported from other foreign countries. They were foreign States far more essentially and truly than any one can claim any of the rebel States to have been or to be. And yet on the 21st of November, 1789, North Carolina ratified the constitution, and thus became, on that day and by that act, a member of the Union; and Rhode Island, on the 29th of May, 1790, more than a year after the constitution had been adopted by enough States to give it validity, and after the Union was thus formed, became also a member of that Union at that specific time and by that specific act. It is thus very easy to say precisely when and precisely how any State became a member of the Union.

Now, I take it to be equally true that if a State ceases to be a member of the Union she must so cease at some specific time and by some specific act. On any certain day, say the 4th of July, 1861, South Carolina either was or was not a member of the Union, and so of any other day. It is asserted that she is not a member now; and I ask for the specific time when she thus ceased to be a member of the Union. She adopted her ordinance of secession on the 17th of November, 1860. Was she a member on the day before, and had she ceased to be a member on the day after, that act? This is the question I asked; but I got no answer. If she did thus cease, then it was the ordinance of secession that terminated her membership. But I do not understand the gentleman from Ohio to maintain that theory in distinct terms, and I presume he does not hold it.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Do you desire an answer?

Mr. RAYMOND—If I have misstated the gentleman's position, I do; otherwise I do not.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—What was the gentleman's statement? I did not hear it.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not suppose I have misrepresented the gentleman. I say that on the day before South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession she was a member of the Union by general consent. Now, was she a member the day after she passed it? If she was not, then the moment of its passage was the specific time when she ceased to be a member of the Union. I say I do not understand the gentleman to maintain that position.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I do not maintain that position.

Mr. RAYMOND—Very well; so I supposed. Then I proceed to inquire still further; if it was not that, *what was it*, that accomplished this result, which the gentleman maintains was accomplished by something or other?

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I will not interrupt the gentleman unless he desires an answer to the question he has just propounded.

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Then I will not interrupt him.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am obliged to the gentleman for his forbearance. I ascertain from his admission that he does not hold that the passage of ordinances of secession effected a severance of these States from the United States. I proceed, then, to inquire what was it that did effect it? Was it the fact that they made war? Why, Sir, the fact of making war is nothing in itself. They may make war, but that is a game that two can play at, and unless they make successful war, the fact of their making war has no relevancy at all, and can work no change in their constitutional relations. They became members of the Union by their ratification of the constitution and by the acceptance of that ratification, and they cannot annul either of those acts by the fact of making war. Is it the length of the war, its duration? Would they have been out of the Union if they had made three months' war, or six months' war, or one year's war, or two years' war? If it was the length of the war that accomplished the result, pray what is the length essential to its accomplishment? Was it the mode of making war? Was it the fact that they "carved the bones of our martyred heroes into ornaments" that took them out of the Union? Of course no one will pretend that. If, then, it was neither the fact of their making war, nor the duration of the war, nor the mode in which they carried it on, what is there left but a successful result of the war which could possibly accomplish the object at which they aimed? If the war had been successful, then, and then only, would they have accomplished their purpose of departing from the Union.

Now, I wish to refer for a moment, and I will be very brief, to the prize cases so often quoted to sustain the position that the citizens of the rebel States were enemies during the war, and are vanquished enemies now, in a political sense, for in any other sense it has no relevancy whatever to the questions now at issue. I understood the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. DEMING,) and various other gentlemen who have spoken on this subject, to take the ground that inasmuch as the Supreme Court has decided them to be public enemies, therefore they have no rights under the Constitution of the United States, but are subject to our absolute will and disposal. Now, I wish to repeat what I said when I spoke before, that the point which was decided by the Supreme Court in the prize cases was simply this: that, during the war, for the purposes of the war, to define the mode in which and the law by which the war could and should be carried on, all the inhabitants of the Southern States were public enemies, in this, that property belonging to persons living within the enemy's lines might be seized as enemy's property. It was not held that they would continue public enemies after the war closed, or that they were enemies in any political sense whatever.

Now, Sir, there is one single sentence, and it is a brief one, in the decision of the Supreme Court, which will show that I make that distinction not without warrant. The court distinctly cautions us against falling into the error of supposing that the term "enemy" was used in a political sense, or in the sense of the common law. Justice GRIER in his opinion says:

> "But in defining the term 'enemy's property,' we will be led into error if we refer to FLETA and Lord COKE for their definition of the word 'enemy.' It is a technical phrase peculiar to prize courts, and depends upon principles of public policy as distinguished from common law."

Now, in every part of that decision this distinction must be borne in mind, else we shall fall into the precise error against which we are warned by the very decision of the court itself. I repeat there is not one sentence, not one word, not one syllable, in that decision which will give the slightest countenance to the idea that the court decided that the people of those States are still enemies, now the war is closed, or that they have ever been political enemies in the sense in which that term is used upon this floor. The object, and the only object, of the court was to decide what was the status of property belonging to public enemies, so far as the right of capture was concerned. And the decision on that point was that we had the right to capture property found at sea belonging to men living within the enemy's lines; not because it belonged to disloyal persons, but because it was within reach of the enemy, and might be used against us by them in the war. And that is the reason, as I understand it, which controls the whole law upon that technical subject.

I hold in my hand a summary of the decision of the court, prepared by RICHARD H. DANA, jr., of Boston, who is known there and elsewhere as one of the ablest lawyers, and one of the soundest publicists in that State, which abounds in both. He was counsel in one of these cases, and I may add here, because with some it might give the greater weight to his authority, that he is to-day one of the most strenuous advocates of the adoption of stringent measures in regard to the Southern States.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. JULIAN obtained the floor.

Mr. DAVIS—I move that the time of my colleague (Mr. RAYMOND) be extended so that he can conclude his remarks.

Mr. RAYMOND—I would be greatly indebted to the House if I may be permitted to conclude what I have to say.

No objection was made.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. DANA says on this subject:

> "In closing, I offer the following synopsis of what I understand the court did and did not decide.
>
> What the court did not decide:
>
> 1. The court did not decide that the passing of the ordinances of secession made the territory of the insurgent States enemy's territory, or its inhabitants alien enemies.
>
> 2. The court did not decide that the passing of the secession ordinances terminated, or in any way affected, the legal relations of the insurgent States as bodies politic with the general government, or the political relations of their inhabitants with the general government or with their respective States.
>
> 3. The court decided absolutely nothing as to the effect of the passing of the secession ordinances on the civil or political relations of the inhabitants of the insurgent States with the general government or with their respective States, or on the relations of the insurgent States as bodies politic, with the general government.
>
> 4. The court did not decide that the inhabitants of the seceding States are alien enemies at all, or that the territory of those States is enemy's territory.
>
> What the court did decide:
>
> 1. That in case of domestic war the government of the United States may, at its option, use the powers and rights known to the international laws of war as blockade and capture of enemy's property at sea.
>
> 2. That to determine whether property found at sea is 'enemy's property,' within the meaning of the law of prize, the same tests may be applied in domestic as in international wars.
>
> 3. One of those tests is that the owner of the property so found has his domicile and residence in a place of which the enemy has a certain kind and degree of possession.
>
> 4. Richmond, Va., was, at the time of the capture and condemnation of those vessels, under such possession and control of an organized, hostile and belligerent power, as to render it undisputably 'enemy's territory,' within the strictest definitions known to the laws of war.
>
> 5. That it was immaterial how that organized power came into existence, whether by the use of State machinery or otherwise, or what its political claims or assumptions are, or whether it is composed of rebel citizens or invading aliens, or both, or whether it professes to recognize State lines. It is enough for the court that it is waging war, and so recognized by the political department of the general government, and has the requisite possession of the region in which the owner of the property resides.
>
> 6. That a court of prize in such case decides independently of all questions as to the political relations of the owner, or of the place of his domicile with the government of the capturing power."

So much for that point, and I will not dwell further upon it. But I think it shows clearly that the Supreme Court gave no countenance by its decision to the doctrine presented here, that the inhabitants of these States, having once been belligerents, and declared to be enemies within the technical meaning of the law of prize, are to-day political enemies, and thus subject to be disposed of by us under no restraints but our absolute will and pleasure as their conquerors.

It is claimed here that the rebel States have forfeited their rights under the constitution; and that on the ground of forfeiture they have ceased to have any rights under the Constitution of the United States. As I said the other day, that is a novel doctrine to me. I do not know how States can thus forfeit their rights unless they can discard their obligation also. They certainly cannot do it outside of the constitution, and there is no provision in the constitution under which they can do it. They have not done it by the law of nations. We have not been waging a war of conquest against them, and have not achieved any such subjugation as gives us such power or puts them absolutely at our mercy.

As I understand it, we have acquired no greater power over them by our victory over the rebellion than we had before the rebellion broke out. We put down the rebellion, we crushed the usurpation, we expelled or overpowered the usurpers, we cleared the rebel States of all authority and all force that resisted and rendered impossible the execution of the laws of the United States. When that was done we were done, and the States remained as they were before. We certainly did not conquer them in any sense of subjugation to anything else than the constitution and law of the United States.

Moreover, I find in the constitution no provision for the forfeiture of State rights. I find there no provision for punishing States. I find provision for punishing individuals for treason, but none for punishing States. I made in this connection a remark a few days ago, that the constitution generally dealt with individuals and not with States; that there were but few cases in which it dealt with States at all.

The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) in somewhat eager haste, I thought, to avail himself of what he might well enough have supposed to be a mere *lapsus* on my part in the use of language, paraded before the House an array of about fifty cases in which the constitution does deal directly with States; and he asserted in broad terms that the "ability to read the English language" ought to have preserved me from making such a mistake as that. Well, Sir, I did not take that in ill part at all. It was a part of the gentleman's rhetoric. He had a perfect right to resort to it. It was not the only case in which he did so, though, perhaps, it was the only case in which he did it with so direct a personal application to myself.

But, Sir, I repeat, with a full knowledge of the word as I used it then, that so far as inflicting punishment is concerned the constitution deals with individuals, and not with States. It does deny the right of States to do certain things—to make treaties, issue letters of marque and reprisal, &c.; but it provides no punishment for States if they violate those injunctions, except the simple penalty of rendering null and void everything that they thus do in violation of those prohibitions. I knew, when I made that statement, that I was not originating any new doctrine. I remembered that DANIEL WEBSTER, in one of his able and striking replies to Mr. CALHOUN, took the same ground—that the constitution deals mainly with States; and I knew that in that case he quoted from older and perhaps higher authorities, if there could be higher authority than his own upon that or any other point of constitutional law. I remembered that OLIVER ELLSWORTH, in urging upon Connecticut the adoption of the constitution, declared explicitly that its great peculiarity was that it dealt with individuals and not with States. I remembered that Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, the famous lawyer of the same State, made substantially the same statement. And I remembered also that DANIEL WEBSTER quoted them both when he concurred in their opinion, and said that—

> "The constitution was adopted that there might be a government which should act directly on individuals without borrowing aid from the State governments."

I thought, Sir, that I should not be in very bad company when I propounded so simple a proposition; and I think to-day that if the "ability to read the English language" should have protected me from falling into error, it should have protected them also.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. RAYMOND—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—The gentleman seems to charge me (though I do not think he intended it) with an intentional misunderstanding of his remarks in regard to the constitution dealing with States. Now, Sir, if I fell into a misapprehension as to his meaning on that point, it was his fault. If I fell into a misapprehension it was because, in connection with his statement that the constitution did not deal with States, he said that it did not do it "except in one or two instances, such as elections of members of Congress and the election of electors of President and Vice-President," showing that he was not speaking of the constitution dealing with individuals in the punishment of crime or in the enforcement of laws, but that he was speaking of the constitution dealing with States in the political sense which I attributed to him, because he instanced those two cases.

Mr. RAYMOND—I admit, Mr. Speaker, that I was less guarded than I might have been in the language which I used; perhaps it was susceptible of a broader interpretation than I meant to give it. When I said that the constitution deals with individuals rather than States, I meant to confine it, as the connection shows—though perhaps I should have done so more explicitly than I did—to the matter of punishments.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—The gentleman, I trust, will pardon me if I make one additional suggestion. I agree to the proposition which the gentleman states, that, in all matters of the enforcement of the laws under the Constitution of the United States, the constitution does act on individuals. That has been again and again affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. RAYMOND—That was all, Sir, I designed to say on that point.

Now, having shown, it seems to me, by reasoning, with more or less force and conclusiveness, that we have no right to deal with the States lately in rebellion otherwise than as we might have dealt with them before the rebellion began, I wish to show that the action of the departments, executive, legislative, and judicial, confirms that view. That action proceeds from first to last upon the supposition that they were States in the Union when the rebellion broke out; that they continued to be States of the Union during the war; and that they are States in the Union now that the war is over and the rebellion crushed. I do not wish to detain the House by referring in detail to the various acts by which I can sustain these views. It is enough when I refer in general terms to the proclamations of the Executive, and his declarations, both public and private. The first inaugural delivered by the President of the United States, Mr. LINCOLN, on the 4th of March, 1861, takes the same position, and is predicated upon this position, that all he had to do was to execute the laws of the Union, not to wage war against a State. He said:

> "It follows that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I consider, therefore, that in view of the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States."

And in the proclamation of April 15, calling out the first body of troops, he declared that—

> "Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past; and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings,"—

he would call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress those combinations and enable him to execute the laws. This, too, is the tone and teaching of all the diplomatic correspondence of the government carried on through the Secretary of State. England was warned from the very first that any recognition by her of these States as being out of the Union would be resented as a cause for war; and Mr. SEWARD said to Mr. ADAMS that if England recognized the Southern States she must prepare to be their ally. So Mr. LINCOLN, in his letter to Mr. GREELEY, published at the time, adopted the same idea. So in his letter to FERNANDO WOOD of Dec. 12, 1862, he uses these distinct terms:

> "Understanding the phrase 'the Southern States would send Representatives to Congress' to be substantially the same as that the people of the Southern States would cease resistance and would reinaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States under the Constitution of the United States, I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States, and that if within a reasonable time a full and general amnesty were necessary to such end it would not be withheld."

So in every declaration of the President; but I will not keep the house by reading more. The House will excuse me for reading as one more proof a passage from the reply to the French proposal for referring the whole subject to a commission. Mr. SEWARD in that reply says:

> "The Congress of the United States furnishes a constitutional forum for debates between the alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people are there already fully empowered to confer; and seats also are vacant and inviting Senators and Representatives from the discontented party who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection."

That declaration received the approval of the President, and expressed the views of the executive department of the government.

Now, so much for the executive department of the government. I find also upon the statute-book laws of Congress all based upon the same idea; laws imposing direct taxes, frequently referred to in these debates. In August, 1861, that law was passed apportioning their share of direct taxes to each of the States then in rebellion, naming them and recognizing them most distinctly and explicitly as States of the Union; and those taxes were paid, or when paid will be paid, by virtue of that act of Congress. So with the apportionment of representation. The act passed March 4, 1862, which did not take effect by its terms until March 4, 1863, gave to each of the Southern States its proportion of representation upon this floor. It thus acknowledged the right of representation in Congress of every one of those States, and by the most solemn action declared them to be States of the Union and in the Union even while in open rebellion and war. I could read from other laws passed during the war, and show that they all imply, more or less directly, precisely the same thing. I find, moreover, from time to time distinct declarations by Congress and by this House of the object and scope of the war; I find that the object of the war is in every instance declared to be to defend and preserve the Union with "all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." I find that one resolution defining the objects for which and for which alone the war was waged, and specifying as one of them the preservation of the rights of the States unimpaired, passed this House after the war had begun in the Summer of 1861; and I find recorded as having voted for it nearly all who were then and who are now members of the House on the Union side, and many others. I find the distinguished gentleman who is now the Speaker of the House, (Mr. COLFAX;) I find the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. KELLEY;) I find the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) voting that the object of the war was to preserve the rights of the States unimpaired, and that when that object was attained the war should cease.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. RAYMOND—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—I desire to say that I stood upon that position, and I still stand upon it; and it is in order that the rights of the States may be preserved unimpaired that we have raised the joint committee of fifteen.

Mr. RAYMOND—If I understand the gentleman, he holds that the rights of the States are now not only impaired, but destroyed, and that they are not in existence now. Now, as the object of the war was to preserve those rights unimpaired, the war must have failed to accomplish the object for which, by the common consent and positive declarations of Congress, it was carried on. What, then, did it accomplish, if not the object for which it was waged? I hold that the war was not a failure, but a success; that it did achieve its desired object; that it suppressed the rebellion, and, by so doing, "maintained the integrity of the Union, and preserved the rights of all the States unimpaired."

Well, Sir, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) although I have heard him complimented (and he will excuse me for saying I consider it a very questionable compliment,) for having always held that the States were out of the Union, has not, I believe, always held it or always desired that others should, for I find him introducing a resolution in this House on the 4th of December, 1862, declaring

> "That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime."

I do not propose to be guilty of that "high crime."

And now, with one more authority on this subject, I will drop it; and that shall be the authority of the present Chief-Justice of the United States on the question whether the States are in the Union or not. In a discourse which Chief-Justice CHASE delivered about a year ago at Dartmouth College, he said:

> "It is my opinion that the States remain States."
>
> * * * * "And the rebel government of the Southern States have been destroyed. All the machinery of these governments has come to an end; and now, holding as I do that these States remain States, the second process of reorganization is that the governments now revert into the hands of the Southern people. They are to rebuild the governments of these States."

I leave this opinion to speak for itself, and with that I leave the discussion, already too much extended, of this part of the subject.

I have thus endeavored to show—with how much or how little success I leave to the House to judge—that the States lately in rebellion are still States of the Union; that their people are not "vanquished enemies" in any political sense, or in any sense which subjects them to be disposed of according to our political discretion; that they are still within the jurisdiction and protection of the constitution; that they enjoy all the rights under that constitution which they had before, that they are bound to perform all the duties which the constitution devolves upon them; and that we are bound by that constitution in our dealings with them, and have no right to do anything in regard to them which the constitution does not permit and empower us to do. We have taken a solemn oath to protect and maintain the constitution of the United States. By the tenth amendment of that instrument all the rights not conferred upon the general government are retained by the States or by the people thereof. I submit that it is our duty to fulfill the injunctions of the constitution in that respect as in any other, and toward those States as toward all others. Whether members may be disposed to concede it as a right or not, or to grant it practically even if they do concede it in theory, we have no right, acting under the solemn obligation of our oaths, to set the constitution of the United States or its authority aside for a single moment.

Having thus, in a somewhat desultory manner, and I am sure very tediously, discussed this question, I will come to a more practical application of the principles I have endeavored to establish. The contest ended in April or May of last Spring. The war, which was to crush the rebellion, restore the integrity of the Union and maintain the rights of the States and Territories as they existed before the rebellion, came to an end, having accomplished its object. The President had carried on the war by virtue of his power as Chief Executive of the United States, and as Commander-in-Chief of its armies and navies. By the constitution, article second, section first, the executive power is vested in the President alone. By the third section of the same article it is declared that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He carried on the war for that purpose by the power directly conferred upon him by Congress. We often hear it said, in regard to the Southern States, that if not out of the Union their practicable relations to the government have been suspended. Now, that is true unquestionably. But what is the precise meaning of that language? In what phrase known to the constitution can the fact be clothed? Is it anything else than this: that in consequence of their condition the laws of the United States could not be executed within those States, and it was necessary so to change that condition as to render their execution possible?

Well, the war came to an end. The President found this state of things existing: the authority which had opposed the execution of the laws had been destroyed; the usurpation had been expelled; the laws were there; your statute-books were full of laws applicable to all these States; there was no lack of laws; the only lack was of agencies and agents for their execution; the machinery of the government stood still. There was, for example, a law upon your statute-book imposing a tariff of duties on goods imported into Southern ports; there was nobody there to collect them. There was a law imposing internal revenue taxes all through those States, and there was no machinery by which they could be collected. There was a law upon your statute-book assigning to those States, by districts, members of Congress; but there were no voters duly qualified under the Constitution of the United States to elect them, and no Legislatures to direct and regulate the manner of their election.

Now, sir, what did the President do under these circumstances? Congress was not in session, and, moreover, it was an executive duty that devolved upon him. He went forward to put the States in a condition to enable him to execute the laws. He proceeded to put the States in such a condition that he could start the machinery of government, so that the laws of the United States might be faithfully executed by him within the limits and jurisdiction of those States.

Mr. STEVENS—I wish to ask the gentleman a question merely for information. What law of Congress was the President executing when he ordered conventions in the States and told them what kind of constitutions to frame?

Mr. RAYMOND—I am quite incredulous of the gentleman's statement that he wishes for information. He seldom needs information on this or any other subject. I am quite sure he has as much of it as I have, though he may not take precisely the same view of the legal bearing of the information in his possession as I should take. However, I will endeavor, in due course of time, to give him what little information I have upon that particular point.

As I have said, it was the duty of the President to execute the existing laws. When Congress shall make new laws for him to execute, he will undoubtedly execute them; but these laws were there, in all the plenitude of their sovereign authority; they stood upon the statute-book, and it was for him to execute them. He thought it his duty to do so. There was a variety of ways open to him by which to provide for their execution, of which he has told us in his annual message. He might have done it by the direct exercise of military power, but that would have involved various evils which he has pointed out, and which are acknowledged to be sufficient. He chose to execute them by virtue of his combined and conjoint authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and also as the Chief Executive of the United States. He followed the precedent set by his predecessor and commenced by him without objection to its fundamental principle on the part of Congress. The first thing he did necessarily was to relieve the great body of the people from their disabilities, so that they could act as loyal and qualified electors of those States; and there is no doubt that he had the power to do this, for it is expressly conferred upon him by the constitution. There is no doubt, moreover, that it was absolutely necessary as the first step toward the execution of the laws. His predecessors had done the same thing by issuing a proclamation extending amnesty to the people of the Southern States upon certain conditions. He thus had a basis for reorganization of the machinery of government. He then appointed provisional governors by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, under whose direction and guidance, as representatives of the national authority, this process of restoration might proceed.

Now, I know the question has been raised—and perhaps it is not quite clear and free from doubt—as to the precise legal authority he had to take this specific step; but I believe it is a principle well established in law that the war powers do not necessarily cease when the actual operations of the war shall have ended; and that the powers of the Commander-in-Chief extend beyond the time when the hostile armies in the field are disabled and destroyed. It is a period when war is not raging, but is not ended—a period known to lawyers and courts as *non flagrante sed nondum cessante bello*. And it has been held in the highest English courts and in all the courts where the question has come up, that the Commander-in-Chief may exercise the authority properly belonging to him as Commander-in-Chief even after the actual war is over. President JOHNSON appointed provisional governors of these States as his agents, not in the form or under the name of military governors, though that would not have changed the nature of their duties, because he himself had the same duties confided to him when made military governor of Tennessee by President LINCOLN. But he appointed them as his agents to set in motion the machinery of government; and a part of that machinery was the calling of conventions and of Legislatures which should act for the States, and aid by necessary legislation in reëstablishing the relations of the States with the Federal government. He prescribed the terms on which citizens should be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature and for delegates to the convention. He did that because he had an undoubted right to see that power was no longer usurped, and that there should be no voting but loyal and legal voting there. So he went on, by one step after another, advising the Legislatures, counseling them to abolish slavery, not only by their own laws, but by adopting the constitutional amendment, recommending them to repudiate the rebel debt, and also to put upon their constitutional records a solemn abandonment of the doctrine of secession. Without going further into details of the steps taken by the President, I will merely say that he proceeded steadily and successfully to restore authority in those States, to put in motion the machinery of their governments, and through that machinery to take care, as he was solemnly sworn to do, that the laws of Congress were "faithfully executed."

I do not know that there was any special call for the interposition of Congress upon that subject. In my judgment the proper function of Congress does not come in until a later stage of the proceedings. The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Dorr rebellion in the State of Rhode Island, has been quoted here to show that it was for Congress to decide when a republican form of government, which they are bound to guarantee, does not exist in a State. I have not that decision by me at this time. But

I think if gentlemen will read it with special regard for its language and especially for the qualifying clauses in it, they will discover that the decision was to this effect: that it was for Congress to decide what was a republican form of government by deciding upon the admission of members coming from that government, or elected under it. This is the mode and scope of the action of Congress upon this point, and having decided it the members thus admitted are members of Congress, and laws in the enactment of which they take part are binding upon all the departments of the government. As I understand it, that is the extent to which upon that point that decision went.

Now, what is the condition of these States to-day? They are in the full exercise of their functions of self-government. Our laws relating to them exist upon our statute-books, and they are duly executed within their limits. Taxes are collected from the people of those States. The vessels that go into their ports pay duties according to our laws. Not only has self-government been established throughout those States, but they are to-day, whatever may have been the case during the war, now in the Union, and they can only be got out of the Union by expulsion. It is possible that this Congress may attempt to expel them, but I do not think it will. It can declare them not to be in the Union, but it must be by a positive act of deprivation if they actually get them out from the jurisdiction and protection of the Constitution; and Congress is not empowered to perform any such act.

Now, all that remains to complete the restoration of their practical relations with the national government is the admission of representatives from those States into the two Houses of Congress; and that is for Congress to do. That is purely, solely, and exclusively confided to the power of Congress. The President has nothing to do with that question. And all that we have now to decide is, upon what principles shall that question be settled? I say with regard to that matter, as I have said in regard to every other question connected with our relations to those States, that we must decide it on the principles of the constitution. We have no right to go beyond that. The fifth section of the first article of the constitution says:

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

It is for this House to decide upon the qualifications of members who may present themselves here for admission, and it has the right to select its own test to determine that question of qualification in its own way and by its own forms. It has a right to declare that disloyalty, evinced by active hostility against the United States, shall be a disqualification for a seat on this floor, and it has already done so.

There is another point. As Representatives are chosen by districts and not by States, I maintain that this House is bound to consider the case of each separate district by itself, as a district; by which I mean that if a member presents himself here from a particular district of the State of Georgia, we can inquire into his qualifications for occupying a seat upon this floor without regard to the character of other Representatives from that State, or of the State itself. If he is a disloyal man we can exclude him, and decide that his district, having sent here a disqualified man as a Representative, is not entitled to representation until it sends one who is qualified; and if the adjoining district sends a man who is qualified, we may and should admit him, thus deciding the matter by districts and not by States. The Senate, of course, will act for itself on the question of admitting Senators, and must, of necessity, act by States.

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman will pardon me for interrupting him, but I would like to understand from him whether he holds that this House can make a law changing the qualifications which the constitution prescribes for a member of Congress, or whether he holds that it must be done by both branches of Congress jointly.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not think that either this House or both branches of Congress can change the provisions of the constitution in that respect or in any other.

Mr. STEVENS—I desire the gentleman to state whether, in his view, we can, either by our own action or the joint action of both Houses, make a law requiring other qualifications for membership than those designated in the constitution.

Mr. RAYMOND—We cannot pass any law whatever except by the joint action of the two Houses, and we cannot by joint action pass any valid law which shall contravene the provisions of the constitution; but so far as concerns the admission of members to this floor, we ourselves are the absolute judges. "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." There is the source from which we get authority to judge at all, and that expressly assigns authority on the subject to each House. In acting on this subject, we must demand that any person claiming a seat as a representative shall satisfy the qualifications prescribed by the constitution.

Mr. STEVENS—I desire to ask the gentleman whether, in his opinion, a test oath, being an addition to the qualifications prescribed by the constitution, can lawfully be required of persons presenting themselves for admission as Representatives.

Mr. RAYMOND—I think we can add such an oath as a test of qualification, if we choose. The constitution does not prohibit us fron requiring any additional test of qualification which we may deem essential.

Now, Sir, it is said that by the course of procedure which I suggest a State may be represented partially in one House and not at all in the other. Well, Sir, why not? If a particular district in a certain State is entitled to representation by virtue of its loyalty, and it sends here a loyal man as its Representative, that man should be admitted, even though all the rest of the State should be disloyal, and thus disqualified from sending a proper man as a Representative in the other branch of Congress. I see no objection to that in point of constitutional law, and I see some advantages in point of policy. This is, it occurs to me, the only way in which we can have any representation of the loyal men of the Southern States, or do them any kind of justice. We should not judge them sweepingly, classing them with rebels and traitors, and declaring that because some in the State are not entitled to representation, none can have it. Moreover, it would give us some relief, and promise us more in future, from the great evil which has afflicted the politics of this country for some years past—I mean the evil of sectionalism. We can form relations with loyal men in portions of the South. They need not come here in solid phalanx, adhering, as a matter of course or necessity, to one political party, and to one line of national policy, and taking no part in the general interests of the country, except so far as their relations to one particular party incline them to do so.

Now, sir, it is objected that it is unsafe to admit upon this floor members from the States whose people were lately engaged in rebellion, because those members may vote in a way to destroy or impair some of the permanent interests of the country, or in a way which conflicts with the opinions which many of us hold to be the only safe opinions on which the government can be conducted. Well, Sir, if they are loyal men, (and I do not wish to meet any other here,) they will not vote in a disloyal manner. But, Sir, I do not see what right we have to make any point like that. We have no right to canvass how men shall vote before we admit them to seats upon this floor. If they have the right at all, they hold it wholly independent of that consideration. Moreover, I venture to say we need to-day, more than we need anything else, representatives, intelligent representatives, loyal representatives from the Southern States here upon this floor, for our own information and guidance on subjects we are daily called upon to canvass and decide.

Why, Sir, that is the mode by which, in the view of the constitution, Congress should become enlightened as to the action it should take It is to act upon information furnished by representatives from the different States. Look at the means we have to resort to now, for lack of such representation, to procure such information. We have to rely upon newspaper reports, upon chance letters of correspondents. We hear read before Congress, in one branch or the other, copious extracts from anonymous letters. We call to our aid agents sent South, as my friend from Connecticut (Mr. DEMING) said, to inspect the "Southern *animus*." This is a roundabout and most unsatisfactory way of procuring information to serve as a basis of public action. Each agent will bring from there what he takes there; he will see what he went to see—that and nothing more. Is information thus loosely gathered from irresponsible sources a proper guide for legislation? Is that proper ground on which to act? We should gain immensely in knowledge of the actual condition of the States if we had by our side loyal, intelligent Southern men representing loyal districts in the Southern States.

Now, Sir, we have not gone to work to decide upon the admission of members in this way. We have not taken this constitutional mode of considering the claims of Southern Representatives to seats on this floor. Instead of acting in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, instead of acting ourselves at all, we have abdicated that high function and handed it over to a joint committee of fifteen—a committee which sits with closed doors, which deliberates in secret, which shuts itself out from the knowledge and observation of Congress, and which does not even deign to give us the information it was appointed to collect, and on which we are to base our action—but which sends its rescripts into this House and demands their ratification, without reasons and without facts, before the going down of the sun! Is that the constitutional mode of acting on this great question? Is it a mode which can satisfy the consciences and patriotic convictions of any man on this floor?

This resolution embodies an amendment to the constitution which comes from that committee. It is sent here, and the prompt, instant action of the House is demanded upon it. Not a reason came to us from the committee for its adoption, not a statement even of any exigency which required it. I rejoice that the sense of the House revolted from the monstrous outrage of deciding so great a question, one touching so nearly the fundamental principles of our government, on so small a basis. It demanded debate; and I shall be much disappointed if, from the able debates of the past few days, the House has not received information and criticism of value in aiding it to form just opinions and take proper action upon the subject.

I think, sir, we have a right to ask that committee for the entire programme on which they propose to reconstruct the Government of the United States before we adopt any of its parts. We may have this amendment changing the basis of representation sent to us to-day, and to-morrow we may have another virtually consolidating the national government and substantially extinguishing the rights which belong to the States under the constitution. I will not assume that this is the direction in which the committee is looking for the reconstruction of the government, but we are entitled to know definitely and distinctly what it does propose, and all that it proposes, before we act at all. When we grope in the dark we know not what we meet, and when we abdicate our functions and power and put them into the hands of a committee, a creature of our own, which shuts its doors against us, and deliberates in secret, and only issues from time to time decrees for us to ratify or reject, it is our right, nay, Sir, it is our duty to apprehend the worst, and to demand all the guarantees that full information can furnish for the safety of the trust we have committed to its hands.

I think we owe it to ourselves here upon this floor to emancipate ourselves from the domination of that Committee. I think we owe it to ourselves here to discharge that Committee from the further consideration of certain subjects we have assigned it, and take them where the constitution has placed them, into our own keeping. Whether the House is prepared for such action, I do not know. I think for its own dignity it should become so as soon as possible.

We are told that we must admit none to the exercise of political power who are not sincere in their loyalty. Now, I have on that point this to submit: we have no means, in the first place, of testing the sincerity and loyalty of any man except by his public acts. What, moreover, have we to do with the motives of men North or South, or their opinions upon politics or anything else? I thought the day had gone by when opinions could be coerced by political power, or when governments took cognizance of opinions at all, apart from public action. I thought that habit had expired when the Inquisition died. We have the right to exact at the hands of every man loyalty in his public action, and that is all we have the right to exact. You have the right to hold whatever opinions you like in regard to the government, if you will obey its laws, and act with due allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. That every man may be compelled to yield. What he may do is our concern; what he may believe or think is his, and his alone.

We have heard a great deal of the necessity of requiring irreversible guarantees from the Southern States before we can restore them to political power. It is claimed we must have nothing less than an Amendment to the Constitution on every point we may deem essential to the public good; and that to these amendments the Southern States must consent as a condition precedent to readmission to the Union. On that point I wish to say that I believe we are seriously misled by reliance upon such amendments as guarantees for the future on any subject of vital importance. Take, for instance, the one which guaranties the non-assumption of the rebel debt and the non-repudiation of the national debt. That has been sent out by this House to the country as an amendment to the constitution, and it is supposed that when it is ratified by the requisite number of States, the payment of our debt is perfectly and permanently secured. Now, Sir, I do not believe that either with or without an amendment to the constitution there is the slightest danger that one dollar of the rebel debt will ever be paid. It is not generally supposed that the people of the South have ever been over zealous touching the payment of their debts, and I see no reason to believe that the war has so increased their resources or their zeal in this behalf as need stir the patriotic apprehensions of Congress.

Now, Sir, in regard to our own debt, suppose you put into the constitution as an amenment a declaration, as broad as you like, and ratify it as often as you like, that this debt shall never be repudiated. Will that declaration pay it? You are to pay it, principal and interest, by voting taxes, and in no other way; and when the tax bill is brought into the House, what man will be constrained in the least, as to the vote he will give upon it, by that particular clause of the Constitution of the United States? And if there are any here or elsewhere, or if there shall be in any future time, men on this floor who wish to avoid the obligation to pay the debt, either principal or interest, they will do it by voting not to levy the taxes that are absolutely requisite to its payment. And you cannot coerce the vote of a single man on that question by a constitutional amendment.

So, too, in regard to the right of secession. Suppose we put an amendment against that doctrine into the constitution. The States North and South ratify it unanimously, if you please. It will be effectual so long as nobody wants to secede. When they want to secede, they will override that prohibition just as they will override all the rest of the constitution. There is nothing like a guarantee, nothing like security in it. Secession will always be, as it always has been, a question of will and power. The constitution cannot constrain the will, and if the power is there with the will, it matters little what the constitution contains.

Mr. Speaker, we must bring ourselves to look upon this matter precisely as it is. We must not be deluded by words nor misled as to the one true and sole reliance for the payment of our debt, for the preservation of our Union, for the attainment of all the great objects which this nation was intended to accomplish, and which, we trust, it will yet achieve. We have just one thing, and only one, to rely on for them all. It is the same which has carried us through this long and arduous war. It is the patriotism of the people of the United States. It is their determination to maintain in the future, as they have maintained in the past, the integrity and the honor of their country. If they have it, and have enough of it to meet the emergencies as they arise, we shall go safely through. If they have it not, all the paper constitutions on the face of the earth could never either give it to them or supply its place.

So, Sir, I put no great faith in these so-called guarantees of the constitution for objects which can only rest upon the public conscience and the public will. They divert our attention from the real nature of the task we have to perform, and lead us to rely on other agencies than those which alone can give us aid. We must still put faith in the people and in all the people. We must remember that public interest is after all the only guide of public conduct, and must learn that we best consult the safety and welfare of the nation when we promote the welfare and the prosperity of all its parts. We must cease to regard the people of the Southern States as public enemies, and look upon them and treat them as identified necessarily with us in the fate and fortunes of this great republic. It may be hard for us thus to recognize so soon as friends the men who have been in arms against us; but if we are to have any safety for the future, unless we are willing to convert our own government into a despotism, and to perpetuate mutual hatred among its members for years, for generations to come, we must acknowledge the fact that the Southern States are, and will remain forever, so long as the Union endures, essentially parts of our common country.

I have heard it said here that we are to hold these States as provincial dependencies. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) in the case he supposed, in case they should never give evidence of what he styles a sincere loyalty, avowed his willingness to hold them as provinces and dependencies forever! Has the gentleman seriously thought of the meaning which his words imply? Ten million people held by a republican government, itself based on the principle that the only just foundation of the government is the consent of the governed, as dependencies forever! Why, Sir, there has been no such outrage perpetrated or contemplated for a thousand years in the history of nations. We are to send there agents to collect our taxes, and they must be collected at the point of the bayonet. We send there judges to hold courts, and armies to keep the people in subjection. I commend to the gentleman, and to every one who sympathizes in his views, to read in the Declaration of Independence the causes which were held then, and which will be held always and everywhere, to justify rebellion. They are precisely the things which must go with the policy covered by that proposition. I am not willing, by any such conduct, to sanctify the rebellion we have crushed. If we are to treat them hereafter in that way, we shall simply justify the course they have taken.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. RAYMOND—I suppose I must, as I involve myself in that necessity whenever I allude to the gentleman at all.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—There is no must about it; the gentleman has misapprehended me.

Mr. RAYMOND—I yield, Sir.

Mr. SHELLABARGER—The gentleman has left out of my statement an extremely important part of it, and it was only in order to get that part in that I desired to suggest it. The part he left out is the word "general." What I said was this: that in the case supposed, if there was not general and sincere loyalty, (of course sincerity is to be judged by the main facts,) then I would hold them as dependencies forever. I would now like the gentleman to favor me and this House by saying what he will do with them if they remain generally and sincerely disloyal.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, Sir, I do not admit the probability of it any more than he does, and even then I would not convert them into our slaves and subjects, because we should do ourselves tenfold more harm than we should them. There is no calamity which can overtake this government so great as to infuse into its conduct despotic ideas, for ultimately those ideas will rule its action, and it will depend wholly on the accidents of political power on which section of the Union that despotism will take effect. It may take effect to-day on the Southern States, but some party may, at some future time, come into power which will give it effect on New-England and the Western States. I would not have this government converted into a despotism for its own sake. Moreover, I submit to the gentleman from Ohio and to all others, whether holding these States as provincial dependencies is the proper way to promote a sincere and general loyalty among their people. Something is due to human nature on that point as on every other. The lessons of history are full of warning and instruction upon it. Did Austria promote sincere loyalty by holding Italy and Hungary in subjection? No; disloyalty grew stronger and stronger with every day of her pressure, until finally she was forced to yield to it, in the one case by arms and in the other by concession, to save her own empire. And so it has been all through the world and all through history. Why, it seems to me that the dial of civilization must have gone backward two thousand years if we accept any such theory of national life and national conduct as this. Cannot we exercise as much clemency in this nineteenth century of the Christian era as JULIUS CÆSAR exercised all through his civil wars in Rome? His first act, after he had crushed his great opponent POMPEY in a struggle of life and death, was to admit every one of his followers to an amnesty; the first thing he generally did after conquering a neighboring State was to admit its people to the full rights and privileges of citizenship in Rome.

Sir, I will not pursue this theme, although it is full of interest and instruction. But if we cannot bring ourselves to act with magnanimity in dealing with a vanquished foe of our own race and country, if we cannot treat the Southern people as members of this Union, admitting them to equal rights in this republic, without degrading terms or doing aught to humiliate and destroy their pride and self-respect, then we may make up our minds that we are not equal to the crisis on which we have fallen. We shall fail in restoring peace, harmony, and prosperity to the Union. But the nation will not perish. Others will take our places who better appreciate the nature of the work that devolves upon us, and who will accomplish the end we fail to reach or even comprehend. I think the relations of the Union are rapidly being restored. We must bear this in mind, that it does not depend altogether on our political action what shall be the future relations of the South with the North. Influences are at work to-day restoring friendly relations and harmony far more rapidly than any action we are likely to take can do. The great want of the southern people to-day is industry—to repair their losses, to renew their agriculture, to replace their implements of labor, to find capital to cultivate their lands, to plant cotton, and to start into activity and life, everything that enters into the prosperity of a free people. Restored Commerce—"trade, the calm health of nations," will do more for them and for us than any laws we can place upon our statute-book. It is our duty, our duty to ourselves as well as to them, to aid them in these endeavors to build themselves up again, for by so doing we but build up ourselves. We should do what we can to promote their prosperity; for, in so doing, we but promote our own. If we cannot do this, then we are not equal to the task we have undertaken, and must give place, sooner or later, to those who are.

And now, Sir, let me submit in succinct form what I think it would be well for this House and this government to do; and submitting it simply as an expression of my own views, I shall leave the whole question to the judgment of the House.

In the first place, I think we ought to accept the present status of the Southern States, and regard them as having resumed, under the President's guidance and action, their functions of self-government in the Union.

In the second place, I think this House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, admitting none but loyal men who can take the oath we may prescribe, and holding all others as disqualified; the Senate acting, at its discretion, in the same way in regard to representatives of States.

I think, in the third place, we should provide by law for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens in courts of law and elsewhere.

In the fourth place, I would exclude from Federal office the leading actors in the conspiracy which led to the rebellion, in every State.

In the fifth place, I would make such amendments to the constitution as may seem wise to Congress and the States, acting freely without coercion.

And sixth, I would take such measures and precautions by the disposition of military forces, as will preserve order and prevent the overthrow, by usurpation or otherwise, in any State, of its republican form of government.

And now, Sir, I have only to thank the members of the House for the very great indulgence with which they have listened to my remarks. I may have erred in my opinions, for I have no overweening confidence in my own judgment on these high themes. But I can most truly say that I have spoken from a sincere desire to promote the peace and harmony of the Union we have preserved, and the permanent welfare of the country we have struggled so hard and so successfully to save. If I have said aught that is just or true, I beg that it may not be disparaged by anything I may have uttered that is untimely or unwise. Above all I beg this House to bear in mind, as the sentiment that should control and guide its action, that we of the North and they of the South are at war no longer. The gigantic contest is at an end. The courage and devotion on either side which made it so terrible and so long, no longer owe a divided duty, but have become the common property of the American name, the priceless possession of the American Republic through all time to come. The dead of the contending hosts sleep beneath the soil of a common country, and under the folds of its common flag. Their hostilities are hushed and they are the dead of the nation forevermore. The victor may well exult in the victory he has achieved. Let it be our task, as it will be our highest glory, to make the vanquished, and his posterity to the latest generation, rejoice in their defeat.

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WANTED—A PARTNER WHO UNDERSTANDS manufacturing woolen fabrics and has some ready means, in establishing a small woolen factory in St. Lawrence County, where everything is now in readiness except machinery. To a party who can furnish it and take charge of the same, liberal terms will be given. Address Post-office Box No. 438 Auburn, N. Y.

A GOOD CHANCE—BRISTOL'S TEA—COFFEE —water urn. Patent right for sale. Retains all the pure aroma of the beverage. Saves one-fourth. Can make it without a stove, with a common lamp. 200 per cent. profit on the manufactured article. Call on H. HODGMAN, any day, at 10 o'clock, No. 436 Pearl-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT—TO FURnish moderate capital for establishing a superior manufacturing business with subscriber; a first-class artisan; can command trade at once. Address, for one week, W. MANUFACTURING, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000, IN AN ENterprise that will bear investigation, with ample security for the money and a large return certain. Address A. D., Box No. 175 *Times* Office. Only principals.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, THE LIBRAry and medicine of a physician lately deceased, and office to rent; a good chance for a young man. Apply to No. 513 Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Late Tallcot & Underhill.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

SIX CYLINDER HOE PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE—Of the largest size, in complete order and nearly new. Apply by letter only, to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FANCY POULTRY AND PIGEONS FOR SALE.—English game fowls, bramahs, leghorns, dominicks, bantams and tumbler pigeons; wanted, a pair of ferrets. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, LATE SURgeon of the 68th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Office No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PRINCIPALS.—THE WAR-ARMY PARTY having put in a substitute, army or navy, since Nov. 1, 1864, credited to New-York County, or since June 1, 1864, credited to Kings County, and not having received anything since, will find it to his advantage to address, immediately, JUSTICE, General Post-office New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.

SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.

Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 138 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm.

If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.

Purchasers are invited to view them.

ROBERT DENNISTON.

SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 9 miles from Harlem, two country seats. One consists of a large stone mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, conservatory, &c. The house is one of the finest and most elegant country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Has grapery, cider press, barns, stables, farm-house, &c., and will be sold with 20 or more acres of land. Adjoining there is a large gothic cottage, with garden, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy, and free from nuisances of any kind. A fine stream of water on the premises. Also, a frame house with from 10 to 15 acres of land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

VALUABLE FACTORY SITE FOR SALE. —The Belvidere Manufacturing Company having had their cotton mill destroyed by fire, now offer their site and water power for sale, with transfer of chartered privileges; 300 inches water under 2¾ feet head; head and fall 17½ feet; stream never failing, (500 inches more water can probably be had;) the lot is 196 by about 250 feet; railroad facilities to every point. This is a rare chance for parties wanting to engage in the manufacturing business. For further particulars address

A. N. EASTON, Secretary,
Belvidere, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT FURNISHED—The residence of the subscriber, situate about quarter of a mile from the village of New-Milford, Conn. The house commands a fine view of the village, also of the beautiful valley of the Housatonic. Thirty acres of good land will be sold with the place. There are two orchards of the best varieties of apples in full bearing, pears, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits in abundance. Price $8,000. Those who wish to look at the place can do so by calling upon J. B. Marsh, Esq., at New-Milford, or can obtain information by addressing the subscriber at Bridgeport, Conn.

EGBERT MARSH.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—The late residence of Jonas H. Phelps, deceased, 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, very eligibly situated in the centre of the village, nearly opposite the new stone church; the house contains 12 rooms, hall running through, double parlors, high ceilings, large, sloping and finely shaded lawn in front; fine well of water, large cistern, excellent garden, and ample room for stables, &c., in the rear; price $8,000. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Westport; H. H. TAYLOR, No. 215 Front-st.; G. M. PHELPS, American Telegraph Office, Broadway, and No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 8th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,500 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot, 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the city. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country residence, with about 50 acres of choice land, highly cultivated. The house is large and replete with all modern conveniences, extensive stables, barns, outbuildings, lodge, &c.; fruit of the choicest varieties in great abundance; grounds extending to the river, with a frontage of 1,400 feet; views superb; location unexceptionable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROKLYN—THE DESIRAbly located, first-class, new, three-story, with basement and under-cellar, brown-stone front dwelling-house, lot 25x100, No. 121 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts, within ten minutes' walk of either of the ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, from 30 to 67½ acres, two miles east of Peekskill. House containing 18 rooms and 12 pantries. Large carriage-house, stables and barn in good order; four orchards and five springs of water. Also, villa site, beautiful view of Hudson River. Address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John sts.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Llewellyn Park at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the city, consisting of house containing eleven rooms, and four acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE—166 WEST SIDE large lot near Broome-st.; open for offers for sale on Bowery. Apply to Mr. BUCKLEY, No. 8 54th-st., second house from 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwellings thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass.

W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR FIFTY-fourth-st., a lot 30x125, with a right of way over the corner lot. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, NEXT a three-story brick house and lot on 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BULKHEAD AND PIER ON Gouverneur-slip, East River, having a water-front of 370 feet. Apply at No. 88 10th-st., near University-place.

FOUR LOTS ON 55TH AND 56TH STS., west of and near 5th-av.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 567 Broome-st. Inquire on the premises, or of JAS. W. SELLECK, No. 182 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT VAN HORNESVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY STATE OF NEW-YORK, 58 miles west of Albany, 12 miles south of Central road and canal, at Fort Plain—Consists of a first-rate stone building, about 90 by 40 feet, four full stories and attic; overshot wheel 29 feet in diameter; 3,800 spindles, 80 looms, and all other machinery, shafting and belting as left three years since when the mill stopped running; was then making 2,000 yards print cloths per day; attached are 30 acres of land, 14 dwellings, Superintendent's house, store, office, &c.; mill never has to stop for want of water; will be sold low. Address RUBA NELSON, Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot on Howard-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

First-class building lots in 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO,

A valuable lot and building on Bleecker-st., near Green-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM, READY STOCKED, FOR SALE.—300 acres, 100 in very old large hardwood timber, oak, sugar-maple and chestnut. The farm has three mowing meadows, two orchards of choicest grafted fruit in full bearing, perennial springs, with ground available for perfect trout ponds, a large and elegant dwelling, and ample barns and sheds. There are 300 fine wooled Vermont merino sheep on the place, 200 of them ewes in lamb, three horses, ten cows, swine, poultry, and complete stock of agricultural tools and implements. The house is fully furnished for immediate occupation, from beds, crockery and carpets up to pictures, piano and rosewood furniture. The place is five miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the Harlem Railroad, and two miles from East Chatham, on the Albany and Springfield Road. The wood alone, which is worth $6 50 a cord on the railroad, makes the place exceedingly desirable as a purchase. As a stocked farm it is one of the most valuable in New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE country seat, with 128 acres of land, in Columbia Co., 4½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Oak Hill and Hudson. The dwelling is large, and is complete for Summer or Winter use, and in perfect order, containing 16 or 20 rooms. The place is in the best condition and well fruited; the grounds mostly in grass; lawn in front beautifully shaded. View of the Catskill Mountains on the west, and inland views very fine. Climate dry and healthy. The place is in the vicinity of the old Livingston mansion, and is a delightful residence for any party seeing retirement and a healthy and pleasant home. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL GROUND AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground at Saratoga Springs, heretofore occupied by the United States Hotel, and comprising about five acres, with a frontage on Broadway of 220 feet, about 470 feet on Division-st., about 550 feet on Railroad-av., and about 775 feet on the southerly line. This affords, probably, the best site for a hotel in the Union, and is recommended to hotel proprietors and capitalists. Title perfect; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT AND EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE LOT FOR SALE.—For sale on Gramercy Park, an extra-wide house, first-class and perfectly modern in all its appliances. Large and extra dining-room and butler's pantry, with unobstructed light and ventilation. Stable lot 34 feet wide by half the block in depth.

This is one of the best and most comfortable, complete and roomy dwellings, with stable privilege, for sale in the city. It also has the pro-rata fee-right in the private park upon which it fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE near Long Branch, Hillside, the residence of the late Henry P. Havens, at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J.; about 10 acres, with commodious dwelling-house, outhouses, &c.; the view of the ocean and general landscape is very fine; this place is well adapted to the wants of a large family, or would make a commodious and attractive house for Summer boarders; possession at once; health unmistakable; two railroads within short riding distance, and everything to recommend it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN GENESEE VALLEY.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing 500 acres, situated two miles east of Mount Morris, and four miles south of Genesee, and one quarter of a mile from depot, on Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good fruit, fences first-rate, and buildings complete; 420 acres improved, balance timbered.

Address CARROLL FITZHUGH,
Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

FOR SALE—BY S. THOMSON & SON, NO. 1,333 3d-av., or No. 80 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3½ o'clock P. M.

Two two-story and basement frame houses $6,000 and $5,800.

Two three-story basement brick houses, $8,000.

One four-story brown-stone front English basement, (new,) $11,000.

Three four-story brick stores and dwellings on 3d-av., $11,500.

And many others, different kinds, location and price. Also, lots.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, one of the most elegant country residences in the vicinity of this city; about 50 acres of land; house large and roomy, with every modern convenience that can be had in the city; outbuildings large and numerous; grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; views unsurpassed. Price for sale with horses, carriages, furniture, &c., &c., $85,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 8 Harrison-st., with carriage house and stable; on West Baltic-st.; first-class three-story brick house, No. 30 West Baltic-st.; first-class three-story brick house, 25 feet front, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; also, No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class house, 25 feet, No. 122 President-st.; a first-class house, No. 315 Degraw-st., No. 4½ Butler-st., No. 300 Union-st., with the furniture. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence in Morristown, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is nearly new and in perfect order; contains 11 rooms, with marble mantels, dumb waiter, &c.; a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York; the lot contains ¾ of an acre, with good garden, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Price low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to E. P. FREEMAN, Nos. 48 and 50 White-st., or to F. S. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. The premises will be shown.

Apply to
CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.,
or to JAS. C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE NEAR MADISON, N. J.—A large first-class house, with stables and outbuildings and 45 acres of land in fine order and beautifully situated; the house is partially furnished, and in every respect the place is desirable as a gentleman's country residence. If preferred 223 acres of land will be sold with the house.

Apply to
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Attorneys, &c., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—With a fine water front and views, a beautiful residence, located at Orienta, near Mamaroneck. There is a large house, with all the necessary outbuildings; abundance of choice fruits and flowers; grounds and house well shaded. Price varying from $30,000 to $35,000, according to the quantity of ground wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD of the City of Brooklyn, one three-story brick house, 40x36 feet, with hallway in the centre, with two-story brick extension, 20x18 feet, with three lots of land 25x125 each. Will be sold on easy terms. Also two fine dwellings on Ryerson-street. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 5 Beekman-st.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT $15 per acre, in Dane County, Wisconsin, ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State; the State House within view; 100 acres of good wheat land, the balance is meadow and pasture; has water and timber; is well adapted for a stock farm. Inquire in the store, No. 263 4th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, with large water front, about 2½ miles from Astoria, L. I.; house of granite; 75 acres land, choice fruits, views magnificent; an elegant residence; rent $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON Broadway, with an L, between Wall and Fulton sts., suitable for a bank, insurance company or private capitalist.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON A SIDE STREET, WITHIN A few doors of 5th-av., and near the 5th-av. Hotel, one of the best-built houses in the city, of extra width, with extended room on the first floor; complete in every respect; early possession. Price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD of the City of Brooklyn, one elegant three-story and high basement brick dwelling, standing in the centre of a piece of land, 75x125 feet, with stable. Will be sold on easy terms. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 5 Beekman-street.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house and lot, No. 151 West 36th-st.; also lots Nos. 408 Madison and 301 Monroe sts, 25 feet front and rear, running through from street to street, with three good buildings. Apply to EMOTT VAN COTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES, IN HUNTington Township, 35 miles from Brooklyn and 1½ miles from Long Island Railroad. Inquire of the subscribers, HAWLEY, SMITH & CARMAN, Nos. 15 and 16 Fulton Market Wharf New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant brown-stone house and lot; house three stories in front, with attic in rear; 31.6x62; lot, 31.6x93.11; house in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FACT WHICH ALL LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SHOULD KNOW.—The best place in this city to rent or have rented, to buy or have sold, stores, houses or country places, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 85th and 86th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN 8TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., THREE most desirable dwelling houses, full width, and lot in fee; sold together or separate. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST COUNTRY RESIdence in Queens County, situated at Jamaica; house large, with all modern improvements. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 17 ACRES, SMALL snug house, two hours by boat from city, located at Matawan Village, near Keyport, N. J.; price $3,500.

R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE — IN ELEVENTH-ST., EAST OF 5th-av., a very desirable four-story high-stoop dwelling house. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, 4 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE— No. 505 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. Price $20,000. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 42 acres, 8 miles from Jersey City. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE,

BY

HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

West-st. near Gansevoort	$5,000
West 12th-st. near Greenwich	7,000
West 13th-st. near 7th-av	10,500
East 18th-st. near 1st-av	10,500
West 19th-st. near 8th-av	10,500
West 19th-st. near 8th-av	10,500
West 22d-st., leasehold	7,500
West 24th-st. near 8th-av	9,500
West 24th-st. near 9th-av., leasehold	5,500
West 28th-st	8,500
East 28th-st. near 3d-av	9,000
West 29th-st. near 6th-av	8,500
West 29th-st. near 8th-av	8,000
West 32d-st	8,500
East 32d-st	$8,000 to 9,000
West 36th-st. near 8th-av	10,000
West 37th-st. near Broadway	10,000
West 38th-st. near 8th-av	10,000
East 39th-st. near 3d-av	8,000
West 40th-st. near Broadway	10,000
East 41st-st. near 4th-av	8,500
West 41st-st. near 8th-av	9,000
West 44th-st. near 5th-av	9,500
West 45th-st. near 8th-av	6,500
West 47th-st. near 9th-av	6,500
West 47th-st. near 8th-av	5,500
East 78th-st. near 3d-av	6,000
West 84th-st. near 11th-av	3,900
East 82d-st. near 3d-av	7,000
East 87th-st. near 4th-av	7,000

Possession 1st May next.

FOR SALE—ON WHITESTONE-AVENUE, Flushing, L. I., 1¼ miles from the railway station, a country residence containing over three acres of choice land. The property has upon it a large mansion house, green-house, ice-house, coach-house and stables, all in perfect order; also well and cistern water in abundance; a large garden beautifully laid out; choice fruit trees, &c., &c. The mansion house is large and spacious, containing all the modern improvements available in the country; two parlors, a large dining-room immediately adjoining, with closets for wine, china, silver, &c.; a convenient room on the left of the hall for an office or library; four large chambers and four smaller ones; a wine-room and storeroom in the third-story; a butler's pantry, commodious kitchen, laundry, milk-room, &c.; besides a bathing-room supplied from two large cisterns, and four or five remaining rooms suitable for servants. The house is beautifully shaded, and its verandahs are uncommonly cool and pleasant in the heat of Summer. The green-house is also in excellent condition, and remarkably well built. Omnibuses pass the door connecting with the trains. Lowest cash price $12,000; two-thirds can remain. Apply on the premises to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A BUILDING ELIgibly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 feet wide, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 29 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler—capacity 100-horse—with power rented to the amount of $3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam hoists, running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted from side and rear. The one wing is fitted up for stable, carriage-house, and apartments for families. Any manufacturer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will find this a most desirable property.

Also, a three-story brick building, put up expressly for a manufactory, situated in a central part of the city, near Broadway; lot forms an L; size 28x100 feet, 40x20 feet. A good steam engine, boiler and shafting on the premises. For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR sale on the lower borders of Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by the Harlem Railroad. The situation and buildings are among the finest in the country and the landscape is the perfection of beauty. Attached to the homestead are a large farm and ample forest; fish and game abundant; some mineral wealth. This property is completely adapted for a first-class farmer, a private school, a sanitary retreat, a gentleman's residence, or the entertainment of Summer guests. It is also susceptible of a large and easy income in a variety of ways. Price of the whole property $18,000, and cheaper at $30,000 than the property which is daily selling. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

JAMAICA FARM FOR SALE—EMBRACING about 90 acres luxurious garden land, 13 miles by rail from Brooklyn ferries, susceptible of a very large and profitable development. As a residence this property combines the advantages of immediate access to the city, entire healthfulness, good society, and pleasant interior and water views; buildings excellent. One of the cheapest estates of the kind within 20 miles of New-York. Price, $21,090. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

FOR SALE—ON WHITESTONE-AV., FLUSHing, L. I., a country residence of 4½ acres, having upon it a handsome gothic cottage, nearly new and in perfect order, containing ten rooms, with spacious cellar underneath the whole; also, a large carriage-house, barn and stable, all in thorough and perfect repair, with plenty of well and cistern water at house and barns. The orchard contains an abundance of choice fruit trees. Lowest cash price, $10,000. Apply on the premises to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, 6 Pine-st.—

West 24th-st., 4-story, H. S., B. S.	$31,000
West 34th-st., four-story, E. B., B. S.	14,500
West 24th-st., four-story, E. B., B. S.	28,000
West 52d-st., four-story, H. S., B. S.	27,000
East 30th-st., four-story, H. S., B. S.	14,000
West 42d-st., three-story, E. B., brick	9,000
West 21st-st., four-story, E. B., brick	11,000
Waverley-place, four-story, H. S., brick	11,000

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW-BURGH—On Carpenter-av., a splendid English gothic house, built of brick in the most substantial style, about 40 feet square, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater and ventilators throughout, together with five acres of ground, laid out with fruit, flowers, lawn, &c. Will be sold low, on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st. near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, COUNTRY seat at Clifton, with immediate possession, pleasantly located near the landing; fine house and outbuildings, shade and fruit trees; price $8,500. Also, fronting on the shore, snug, comfortable cottage, containing 10 rooms; ground about 143x160; price $4,500. Also, cottage and half an acre of land, near Garretson's Station; price $3,100. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HOUSE AND LOT, AT Rockaway, L. I.; house two-story, attic and basement; framed building, pleasantly situated, fronting the water; any person desirous of purchasing at a bargain, may call at No. 6 Warren-street, New-York, where the owner, and map of the property, may be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 1st and 2d days of February.

C. F. COMBS.

ANTHRACITE COAL LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two or three parcels, without exception the best in the Lackawanna Valley, and warranted equal in quality to the property for which the coal companies are charging their subscribers $2,000 per acre. Prices, $250 or $300 per acre. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, FARM OF nearly 100 acres, with superior furnished house and outbuildings; also stock, with horses, carriages, &c., ready for immediate occupancy. This place is desirably located, and can be bought at low price, upon accommodating terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., with or without the handsome furniture, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22 by 60 feet; well arranged, and in perfect order throughout; lot 22x98.9. For cards of admission, &c., apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH THE expensive furniture, the superior four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 44 Park-av. The house is 24 by 62 feet, built and finished in a superior manner; lot 100 feet. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BROADway property, near Broome, well improved with white marble store.

Also a five story and basement brick building on Broadway, near Howard-st., west side. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUated in Westchester County, and six miles from Harlem River, and two miles from railroad depot; premises consist of house and outbuildings, and six acres of land well stocked with fruit; rent $700 per annum: possession April 1. Inquire of WARD & GOVE, No. 193 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT.—NEARLY ONE ACRE, neat house and outbuildings, one hour's ride from city, five minutes from depot. Also, farm of 75 acres, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 17 miles from New-York; best improvements. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND, ELIGIBLY SITuated at Hudson City, N. J., fronting on West-av., and lying between lands of Mr. Peter Henderson and Mr. Henry Duncan, containing 9 20-100 acres. For particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT GOLDEN'S Bridge, for sale, adjoining the depot—Farm house and 60 acres, well watered and stocked with young fruit of all kinds; large barn; only 44 miles from the city. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECURE TO FOUNDRY MEN AND MACHINISTS.—A lot of ground and buildings suitable for the above business, for sale in Pennsylvania; three hours ride from city. Apply to WILLARD & MILLWARD, No. 284 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in President-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, with handsome gas-fixtures throughout; possession at once. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN THE Town of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., containing nine acres of land, with two frame houses, barns, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEEL three-story and basement frame house in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., containing 16 rooms; lot 25 by 200 feet, well filled with fruit, &c. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, AS THE owner has left the city, a first-class house on Murray Hill, with new and choice furniture. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AVOID HIGH RENT BY BUYING A small house, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood below 42d-st. Price $7,000. Possession Feb. 1. JOHN W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY, VERY desirable, in good business localities, for sale.

By J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A HOUSE IN REAR OF A FULL LOT, on 44th-st., near 8th-av. Price, $5,000.

Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, with every convenience complete, on 48th-st., near 8th-av., $16,500.

Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY BRICK house, high stoop, on 33d-st., near 7th-av., $8,500.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A COTTAGE and stable, with six lots of ground; very cheap; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Shakespeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane sts.; also property in Elm, Centre and Greene sts. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON NOS. 37, 38, 39, 41, and 50 Hammond, Macdougal, Division, and Orchard sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON 114TH-st., near 3d-av., at $750 each; also, four lots on 3d-av., southwest corner of 109th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, south of Central Park, a four-story brown-stone house, 25x50x80, very cheap, terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1275 Broadway.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray Hill; possession given immediately. Apply to LODER BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES ON 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the Times from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the Times Office.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian opera. L'AFRICAINE. Conductor, Max Maretzek, assisted by Mme. Carozzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci, Signor Lorini, Signor Barili, Herr Muller, and Herr Reichardt.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Scottish Drama of ELSHIE; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. F. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT; Or, THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, G. W. Garrison, &c.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; MODEL OF A WIFE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE RIVAL DUTCHMAN, HOLE IN THE WALL, and THUMPING LEGACY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS; or, A TRIP TO BATH. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, George Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CASTLE OF TORMANI, and FOREST OF BURGUNDY. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Whalley, Mestayer, Marden and Guion; Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil, and the entire company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MAGIC HORN; or, THE HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS; GISELLE; THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—FREE EXHIBITION. AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Jan. 18, arrived at this port last evening with four days' later news from Europe. The London *Star* says it has authentic information that the French Emperor is ready to withdraw his troops from Mexico as soon as he can be assured of the safety of Maximilian from American intervention. The Parliamentary session will commence on the 1st of February. The new Reform bill was laid before the Cabinet on the 10th ult., in the shape of a project. It will not be introduced early in the session. The steamship *London*, for Melbourne, foundered at sea on the 10th ult. Out of 270 persons on board only 20 succeeded in making their escape. The cattle plague continued its ravages in England. Gen. Prim's military revolt was making no progress, and it was supposed the insurgents had secured their retreat into Portugal. Spain continued quiet, and the few attempts at local disturbance here and there were put down with ease.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, presented a petition, signed by one hundred and twenty-four ladies of Kansas, in favor of suffrage for women. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A bill was reported to extend the benefits of the pension laws to artificers of the army. A bill was introduced, by Mr. Anthony, to regulate suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District. A joint resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut was passed unanimously. The resolution to print five thousand copies of the Revenue Commissioners' report was passed. Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to grant one million acres of public land for the benefit of a mining college in Nevada; referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The civil rights' bill was then called up, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke in opposition to the amendment, which declares that all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign Power, tribunal or authority, are citizens of the United States. After a somewhat lively debate, in which Messrs. Davis, Lane of Kansas, Trumbull, Hendricks and others took part, the Senate, without taking action, adjourned.

In the House, an amendment to the rules was adopted providing that the hall shall not be used for any other purpose than the legislative business of the House. Mr. Washburne reported a bill, which was passed, to secure the rights of Maine lumbermen. A bill was also reported, but subsequently withdrawn, to repeal all the fishing bounties. Mr. Stevens reported back the joint resolution to amend the constitution, with an amendment. A spirited debate ensued. The amended resolution was at length passed by a vote of a 120 yeas to 46 nays. On the conclusion of the debate the House took a recess. A brief evening session was held, but no business was done.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Health Bill was again under consideration. Various amendments were offered, among which Mr. Murphy's, similar to those he presented on Tuesday—one providing for the election of the Commissioners by the people, the other providing for their election by the Supervisors of New-York and Kings Counties. Both were voted down by a large majority. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Petitions were presented by the hydropathists and homœpathists for representation in the Board of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. A bill was noticed to restrain the New-York Common Council from authorizing or directing the leasing of any real estate, improved or unimproved property belonging to the city; also to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to construct new tracks. A bill was introduced to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

In the Assembly a bill was noticed to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police. The bill to authorize the Comptroller of New-York to issue fifty thousand dollars of water stock was passed; also the bill to authorize attorneys and counselors residing in other States to practice in the courts of this State; also the bill to enforce the liabilities of the receivers of insolvent corporations or joint stock associations for banking purposes. A bill for an elevated railroad in Broadway, New-York City, was introduced; also for a railroad in Grand and other streets; also to extend the railroad tracks in Grand and other streets, and to regulate the fare thereon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information from the Governor of Dacotah Territory that a large body of the Sioux, numbering from five hundred to eight hundred, are making their way southward, having been driven out of their country by the prevalence of deep snows, and the consequent scarcity of game. As their intentions appear to be friendly, instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to supply them with food.

The United States Express Company met with a heavy loss on Sunday morning by the burning of their car on the Erie Express train going west, while between Lackawaxen and Shohola. The car was entirely destroyed, with its contents, valued (including a large amount of money) at nearly half a million of dollars. The company will make good all losses to their customers.

Additional intelligence from the scenes of the fearful steamboat disasters on the Ohio and Arkansas Rivers, reported yesterday, unfortunately confirm the previous accounts. Nearly 150 lives were lost by the explosion on the steamer *Miami*, and at least 100 more on the steamer *Missouri*.

A destructive fire is reported as having taken place on Bennehoff Run, near Petroleum Centre, in the Pennsylvania oil region. A number of wells, with their fixtures, and fifteen or twenty thousand barrels of oil, were consumed.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following dispatch from Washington: "The President refuses to interfere with Gen. Terry's recent orders annulling the Vagrant Act passed by the Virginia Legislature."

An order has been promulgated for the discontinuance of the military districts of New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Orders were received at Elmira yesterday for the discontinuance of that military post.

LOCAL NEWS.

Last evening, at Cooper Institute, the colored men and women of New-York and vicinity assembled to ratify the amendment of the constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States. About an eighth of the large audience were of the caucassian race. After prayer by Rev. S. T. Jones, Mr. George S. Smith, the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Prof. Patrick L. Reason, who read Secretary Seward's proclamation declaring that the amendment touching slavery had virtually become a part of the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Sella Martin then addressed the assembly at great length, and said that if they were for a moment to admit (what certain Congressmen claim) that the eight slave States which had ratified the amendment were out of the Union, then there was no amendment, and the celebration of the evening was a farce. He wanted for the black man, 1, the right to labor; 2, the ballot, and 3, land. Mr. J. J. Zuille read a petition which the delegation of colored men in Washington have prepared for presentation in Congress, and Mr. Theodore Tilton, who was received with marked applause, declared that slavery is not dead, and that whoever says that South Carolina has adopted the Amendment does not speak the truth. Mr. Frederick Douglass, who was also roundly applauded, looked forward hopefully to the time when the black man should have the ballot. Patriotic songs by a choir of colored girls enlivened the exercises of the evening, after which many of the multitude repaired to a banquet in the lecture-room of Shiloh Church.

A robbery which nearly paralleled that of the Greenwich Savings Bank's porter came to light, yesterday, at Police Trials. Inspector James Leonard, replying to the question of Mr. Charles S. Spencer as to whether, during his twenty years' experience as an officer, he had ever heard of a more adroit robbery, said that he had. He had learned that at a jeweler's in Maiden-lane, on Monday afternoon, a man selected four gold watches and tendered a thousand dollar bank note. The dealer examined the note, and finding it genuine, naturally left it on the counter while he went to his safe to get change for the purchaser. But no sooner had the jeweler gone to his safe than a man who had just driven up in a coach dashed into the store and clapped irons upon the purchaser's wrists, and informing the amazed jeweler that the prisoner had stolen $1,000, suddenly discovered the $1,000 note and seized it, saying, "By my soul, this is the identical bill!" and then thrust it into his pocket. "But," said the jeweler, "he has four of my watches." "Well, Sir," responded the pretender, "he may have any number of stolen watches; but I, as an officer, am not authorized to adjudicate; only the Justice can do that; I shall hurry the thief to the Tombs, and if you appear at once and make the facts known, I dare say Justice Dowling will give you the watches." Thus saying, the fellow bundled his prisoner off into the coach at the door. The jeweler went to the Tombs, and after waiting fifteen minutes, smelt a rat and told his story to Justice Dowling, and that magistrate promptly enlightened him as to precisely what had happened.

The receivers of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company made an application to Mr. Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, through their counsel, Mr. Dudley Field, for instructions as to whether the outstanding policies should be canceled and the premium notes returned, upon payment of such part thereof as is already earned." It appears from the report made by the two receivers to the court yesterday, that the premium notes on hand and falling due at various periods within the year, amount to not less than $3,000,000, of which about $1,956,234 are unearned premiums, while the risks covered by the policies thereupon issued, amount to at least one hundred millions. Long arguments were made by several counsel. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

A motion was made yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, to discharge several parties defendant from an order of arrest. Among the number are two females, and Mr. Vanderpoel, defendant's counsel, moved for their discharge on the ground, among others, that it is provided in the code that no female shall be arrested in a civil action except for a willful injury to person, character, or property. This is a civil action. The defendents have recently arrived in this city from Berlin, Prussia. It is reported that there is about $30,000 worth of property involved in the suit.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following commitments were made: Henry L. Desaulnier, for stealing several overcoats from the hall of Mr. Augustus F. Gore's boarding-house, No. 15 East Eleventh-street. Mary Lippercom, for obtaining lodging from Mrs. Linda Slocum, of No. 36 Wooster-street, and stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $60. Matthew Delany and James Cavanagh, aged 16 and 17 respectively, for snatching and running off with a purse containing $78, from Miss Hester W. Swift, in Fifth-avenue. All of the prisoners will stand their trial at the General Sessions.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, on "The Aboriginal Americans." The lecture was of much interest, and delivered in a very impressive manner. Having described the present condition of the Aborigines as one deserving the attention of those interested in the preservation of the race, the lecturer advocated the formation of an Aborigines Protection Society, by which the perishing race might be protected from the rapacity, fraud and cruelties of so-called civilized men.

Dr. MacGowan delivered an interesting lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, on the subject of "Aboriginal Americans." The speaker said that at the present time there are between 250,000 and 300,000 Indians in the United States. He predicted that the Digger Indians of California, and of the other mining States and Territories, would be exterminated within ten years, through the oppressions and injustice of the white man.

A jury in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of Thomas Breen, who had brought an action against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for $2,000, for damages sustained by being thrown off one of their cars. The car, it appeared, was crowded, and Breen being obliged to stand on the platform, was thrown off and injured as the car whirled round a curve.

The Treasury-office received about $3,138,000 on deposit yesterday at six per cent., on ten days' notice after thirty days. The rate is to be reduced to-day on new deposits to five per cent. The general money market was easy, stocks improving, and gold down to 140 per cent.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, in the cases of John W. Downing vs. Eliza Downing, and Jacob Tritt vs. Theresa Tritt.

In the case of the murder of Robert H. Mitchell, mate of the schooner *John Boynton*, who was shot and killed by Patrick Conway, while the latter was attempting to rob the vessel, the coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict against Conway and censured the authorities for permitting Conway to be set at liberty, pending the investigation.

United States Commissioner Osborn has rendered his decision holding Robert Martin, the alleged rebel hotel-burner, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A moderate inquiry prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of breadstuffs and merchandise. Flour, Wheat and Corn were held with more firmness. Pork, Lard and Whisky were depressed. Freights were quiet, with 590 vessels of all classes in port.

The Basis for a Friendly Settlement with England.

The report on reciprocity which has just emanated from the Treasury Department, and of which we had a very imperfect synopsis by telegraph, is a paper of far broader scope than we had anticipated. Instead of being merely a digest of former treaties, or a summary of the mutual benefits accruing from the Convention of 1854, we find that the report of Mr. McCulloch's agent takes a survey of the whole domain of international policy.

In helping us to a clear estimate of the trade of the adjacent British colonies, Mr. Derby boldly seizes the occasion to suggest that any new commercial compact with the neighboring provinces might well be utilized to bring to a friendly settlement the claims of the United States against Great Britain, for her violation of her obligations as a neutral Power during the war. "If," says Mr. McCulloch's agent, "Great Britain desires to propitiate this country after all that has occurred, would it not be her true policy *to cede to us a portion of her remote territories, valuable to us, but of little value to her?*"

In more specific terms, Mr. Derby suggests the cession to the United States of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. These colonies, he points out, are settled in great part by Americans, and while they are too remote from England to be of any practical account to her, they would form useful and ultimately profitable adjuncts to our Pacific States. By the surrender of her sovereignty over those portions of her dependencies on the Pacific which lie within the temperate zone, it is assumed that England might find a solution of the question of *Alabama* and other claims, "preferable to a specie payment, or reprisals for the ravages of her cruisers." There is doubtless something in this ingenious conception. If it has a weak side, let us suggest that it lies in the fact that the proposed Atlantic Confederation of Colonies is intended ultimately to include within it both British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and that to this end a conditional sale of the whole of the Hadson Bay Company's territories to Canada was concluded in England less than a year ago. It may be, however, that the delegates now in Washington are empowered to treat for the surrender suggested by Mr. Derby, and that, as a consideration for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, we are not only to get the entire Island of San Juan, which has caused so much trouble, but two additional colonies and a thousand odd miles of additional coast on the Pacific. The precedent for such a surrender, on commercial grounds, Mr. Derby finds in the advice just tendered by England to Austria, to give up Venice as the best means of reducing the standing armies of Europe, and of promoting international trade.

Were Mr. Derby's report not conceived in the most friendly spirit toward those who seek for a continuance of the treaty, it would be unfair to attach so much importance to his proposal to readjust the balance of power on this continent. But, inasmuch as he puts in a good word for the Provinces and for Provincial commerce as often as he offers one in behalf of his own country, it may be assumed that he has some knowledge of what would prove an acceptable basis of compromise. Indeed, he declares that "*most of the views taken in this report have been confirmed since it was written, by a conference with some of the most able and influential men in the Provinces.*" These influential men, Mr. Derby subsequently indicates, to be none other than Ministers of Canada. His outline of a system of commercial legislation, which shall be common to the United States, moreover indicates that he has confidence in the desire of the Provincial delegates to make a very material surrender of the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed in the making of their own tariffs. Through all the twelve years of this treaty, which terminates on the 17th of March, they have gone on increasing the duties on almost every article we cared to export. This enjoyment, we gather from Mr. Derby's report, they are prepared to see curtailed to a most significant extent. And if they agree, as it would appear this report contemplates, to withdraw their great staple, *lumber* from the free list in the next convention, and have it taxed $1 per thousand, board measure, we should infer that the Provincial embassy has an unusually large discretion.

The point which will shortly come to be of most immediate interest, as these negotiations progress, will be the attitude and disposition of the British government. We could readily believe that for her own account, England would not stand in the way of any fair bargain for ceding a certain amount of British-American territory to the United States—that is, provided we wanted to *buy*. But as long as Great Britain maintains colonies, pays for their protection, spends her money on them, sends them Governors, and performs generally the functions of an imperial power toward a dependency, we take it she will regard with with some jealousy any attempt on their part to discriminate against her trade, in favor of any other nation. When the Colonial Legislatures set about a revision of their tariffs which shall continue, or peradventure *increase* the duties on the great British staples, such as fine cloth, &c., and which shall, at the same time, lower or perhaps abolish the duties on the leading staples of another country, there is apt, we fear, to arise a clash of interests and conflict of authority. The question, it is true, is one for the colonists and the parent government to settle between themselves; but we may as well take account of the difficulties which still lie in the path of reciprocity, even if this report from the Treasury is accepted by the delegates as it stands.

Fires on Railway Trains.—It seems almost incredible that cars in motion should be destroyed by fire in spite of all efforts to extinguish the flames, but frequent occurrences of the kind attest the fact. The latest instance occurred on the Erie Road on Sunday night, when the car belonging to the United States Express Company was entirely consumed, involving a loss of five hundred thousand dollars. We can only suggest to express and railroad companies that they use iron cars for their more valuable packages or merchandise; but with regard to the newly-established mail cars, we are not going beyond our duty to demand that the government substitute iron for wood at the earliest moment. If the express company are unable to save a dollar out of half a million in such a case, what chance would there be for the mails, in which everybody in general and nobody in particular, are interested.

Fenians in the Forum.

The grand assembling of the warlike tribes of Erin for the forcible expulsion of the Saxon from that sacred isle—a gathering that was to have eclipsed in power and renown the somewhat famous array led by Agamemnon against Troy—is still further postponed; or, rather, a change of tactics has been made, so as to shift the scene of contest from the field to the forum. The obstinate Saxon is to be lectured into surrender: lectured not in Ireland, to be sure, but here in America, where no suggestive clanging of martial steel nor careless dangling of hempen rope may chill the ardor of the thunderous reverberations that are to convince the intrusive Sassanach of his duty to pack up forthwith and scud across St. George's Channel. It seems, at first blush, rather improbable that so great an effect can be produced at such a prodigious distance; but we all know something of the power of oratory, and when a people have used that as their only aggressive weapon for a thousand years, there is no telling what miracles they may accomplish.

The decline from heroic tragedy to the most stupid of burlesques, during the internecine war in this city between the Head Centre and the Senate, has been duly recorded; the ridiculous farce is over, the smoke has cleared away, the parties themselves have become indifferent or weary, and the whole thing is as flat and uninteresting as a wake without whisky. By the new tactics, the grand campaign for the liberation of Ireland is transferred from this city to the rural regions; a dozen imitators of Peter the Hermit are abroad, sounding the hewgag; the American Continent (excepting that portion in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence River) is to be aroused, and in less than no time the Queen's minions, from Cork to Coleraine, and from Dublin to Galway, are to skedaddle, leaving Mr. Chief Executive Stephens at liberty to creep from his hiding-place under the blarney-stone, hoist the sunburst, and proclaim—at last—the Republic of Ireland:

> "Great, glorious and *free*;
> First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

But, thus far, the new tactics have not worked quite up to expectation. There is a Corsican feud—a regular vendetta—between the Head Centre faction and the Senate faction. If a Senatorian undertakes to lecture, a Head-Centreite is on his track like a bloodhound, and before he has time to say "Fellow-citizens," the other side puts in an appearance, and then the fun commences. The enthusiastic hearers at once take sides—Irishmen never hesitate to do that much, no matter what the question—and the lecturer stands as much chance of being heard as a Puritan psalm-singer at Donnybrook Fair. This was the case the other day, at Troy, where the lecturing crusade was inaugurated. The doors were hardly opened before the Milesian blood was at fever heat, and in default of a regiment or two of Life Guards to wallop, the boys went at each other. They did not hear the lecture, but they did enjoy the coveted luxury of a regular hullaballo, such as would have done honor to Tipperary in its best days.

This ridiculous spectacle will doubtless be witnessed in most of our large towns, the squabbles of the O'Mahonians and the Senate sort being (thank fortune!) transferred from this city to a broader, and possibly a richer field. In the meantime, the ice is two feet thick on the St. Lawrence, and Canada is waiting, with all the patience of the old lady at Ismail, for somebody to come and capture her.

The Rising Rents.—Some of the large business houses on Broadway are complaining of the threatened rise of rents for their premises during the coming year. They talk as vigorously as the poorer folks in other parts of the city, and demur as stringently to the curtailment of their profits from this cause as other people do to the curtailment of the necessaries of their existence by it.

The complaining men of means can, however, do something toward reducing rents generally on the lower part of the island, if they will put some of their surplus capital into the building of houses up town. There are plenty of vacant lots and blocks upon which residences could be erected, in which people would be glad to live who now reside below Bleecker-street. The whole of the lower part of the city will, we suppose, be ultimately transformed into stores and storehouses; and the quicker the householders move their furniture up town the sooner will shop-room be obtainable on reasonable terms.

Wrecks at Sea.—We have an account from Europe of the wreck of the steamship *London* in the Bay of Biscay and the loss of 270 lives. The vessel had been for some time in a furious gale and had suffered severe damage, but the fatal incident was when the engine-room hatch was carried away and the water rushed into the engine-room, put out the fires and stopped the engines. On the same day we learn by the European papers of two other great steamships being lost from the same cause.

We should think it would be quite feasible to adopt some system better than the present of protecting the engines from the sea-water in cases of storm. The hatches constructed after the present fashion are utterly inefficient, as has been proved in a hundred instances. We are not prepared to give our views as to the best thing to be adopted, but practical ship-builders and engineers could unquestionably throw out ideas and put them into shape.

Clean Streets.—We observed a very old and very lean graybeard engaged in sweeping one of the crossings of Broadway a day or two ago, and around his hat he had a handbill, with some such legend as this printed upon it: "The Independent Patent Street-sweeping Company." The old chap plied his broom vigorously, and did his work well. As passers by came along, he extended his palm for the nickels, and by what we saw in a few seconds, we judge he made a very good thing out of his labors. We suppose he was the solitary member of the company whose name he bore aloft; but if there had been one such worker for every block in Broadway during the last week, that great thoroughfare would not have been in such a disgraceful condition of filth and slush. Every man of them, too, would have made money; for, beside the nickels got from pedestrians, the shopkeepers on the various blocks would have offered them contributions and largesses.

The difference between the old man we have spoken of and the authorized Street-cleaning Company, lay in the fact that he actually did his work, and they actually fail to do theirs. We, the citizens, pay both companies, but the independent one-horse company could show something for it, while the legitimate company can show nothing. As there is no use in continuing to remunerate a company for work not performed, it would be better to abolish Brown, Devoe & Knapp altogether, and spend the money we now give them in paying such independent street sweepers as may be found who do their work well.

THE SEVENTH'S RECEPTION.

Who was There and What was Done—Grant, Stanton & Co. do Not Appear—Five Thousand Jolly People have a Glorious Time—The Decorations, the Dancing, the Supper—The whole affair a Magnificent Success.

The great social event of the season is passed, the lights are out, the last carriage has rolled away, the reception of the Seventh Regiment is over. For weeks and months the ladies of our metropolis have canvassed the probabilities and possibilities of this event. They have consulted their papas, husbands, brothers and lovers; have taxed the ingenuity of modistes and hair-dressers; have bought laces, silks, gloves and flowers; have in fact been in a perpetual fever of anxiety and expectation concerning the reception and its happenings. With the present members of the regiment the reception has likewise been a matter of anxiety mingled with hopeful anticipation. From its ranks had gone hundreds of brave and gallant soldiers, many of whom sleep the last and eternal sleep, many of whom wear the chaplet of fame and the wreath of honor upon their brows, the same chaplet and the same wreath which hang above the tombstones or rest upon the green sodded graves of others—and it was in honor of the living and in blessed rememberance of the dead that this magnificent entertainment was devised, that in all future time the people of New-York might turn to the night of the 31st of January with recollections pleasurable and gratifying, roseate with happiness, shaded only by the saddening element of regret that so many who were wont to swell the ranks of this famous regiment were marshaled on a higher plain by the trump of a mightier adjutant.

The idea was broached many weeks since of testifying in some public manner the regard entertained by the regiment for its graduates whose names shine so conspicuously on the national "roll of honor," but the mode and manner were but recently defined. It was not deemed sufficient to have a simple ball, nor did it seem exactly the thing to fill the Academy with the *élite* and fair of the city to hear addresses on the part taken by these gentlemen and officers in the late war. Finally, some happily inspired genius suggested the combination which last night marked an era in the history of the regiment and of the city itself.

No sooner was it known that tickets were to be sold for the reception, and that comfort and elegance rather than show and money-making were the aim of the committee—no sooner was this clearly understood by the community, than began a pressure for cards unequaled in the annals of entertainment.

The members of the regiment were allowed each a certain number, a number which would, with the invited guests, comfortably fill the Academy, besides which none were to be had. Almost immediately the tickets were taken; it was voted in club and parlor the correct thing to do, and of course that settled the question, so that for over a week neither love nor money could procure a ticket of the committee, and the few that have been bought of individuals at rates varying from $25 to $60 premium, were quite likely originally purchased by speculators shrewd enough to obtain them through a friend. The greatest care was taken by those who had the disposal of the tickets to keep them from improper hands, and we are convinced that the care was well rewarded, for a more entirely correct and orderly assemblage was never seen at the Academy of Music.

To the tailors and shopkeepers, the Stewarts of the land, the reception was a fortune. The jewels of Ind, the silks of France; robes of every fabric and shape, satins, taffetas, gauzes and crape; skirts of tulle embroidered with gold, watered silks in waves unrolled; heaviest textures, marvelous hues, ashes of roses, buffs and blues; gros des Indies and rich brocade in lustrous folds and colors arrayed; chantilly laces, valenciennes, ribbons woven by Lyons men; wreaths and coils, and marvelous hair worked in traps and many a snare, velvets rich and beauteous pearls to adorn the necks of lovely girls; beautiful combs of solid gold, bugs and flies in nature's mould; gloves of kid and shoes of satin, all the little niceties of ladies' dress which require cash and eke finesse to obtain, were brought in shiploads from across the waters to enhance the charms of Manhattan's daughters. We are assured that during the past week there has been an absolute dearth in the dry goods and fancy line markets, and many of our loveliest and most amiable dames have been detected in moods the reverse of pleasant, with pouting lips and frowning brows, in consequence thereof.

The friends of the regiment are legion, and as regiments, like individuals, dislike to refuse favors to their friends, the position of the Seventh has been during the past two weeks by no means enviable. The members, of course, were to attend; each one could furnish at $15 a ticket the necessary pass to a friend or so, but who could provide for the army of men who turned up at the last moment active and persistent applicants for admission? It could not be done, and many thousands who know of the delights of the occasion only from the printed account in to-day's newspaper, will say, as they have said, "if I had only been a little quicker; what a stupid I was to wait."

There are two sides to a ball as well as to most things—an outside and an inside. The former comprehends the preparations, invitations, runnings to and fro, the planning, printing, the scores of arrangements necessary for the procuration of eatables and drinkables, the hiring of men, the proper arrangement of supper-rooms, hat-rooms, committee-rooms, press-rooms and retiring-rooms. These difficult roles require committees; committees are cumbrous and generally useless, and, ordinarily, it is found desirable to vest the control of matters in two or three hard-working men, who do all the labor and divide the honors with their brethren.

On this occasion the General Committee was divided into three special committees, as follows: the Colonel of the regiment, Emmons Clark, Esq., being Chairman of the General Committee:

House Committee—Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Haws, Chairman; Capt. Wm. Laimbeer, Lieuts. C. S. Van Norden, Gouverneur Kemble, Eugene B. Smith, James Ray, Sergt.-Major R. M. Weed; Sergts. H. L. Leach, Co. A; R. C. Buckan, Co. B; L. G. Woodhouse, Co. D; E. A. Kingsland, Co. E; G. G. Meacham, Co. G; J. C. Abrams, Co. H; E. Keeler, Jr., Co. I; Corps. W. T. Peterson, Co. D; C. R. Cargill, Co. E; J. C. Rushton, Co. A; W. W. Mali, Co. C; J. A. Ketchum, Co. C; M. Pierson, Co. E; C. G. Gardner, Co. F; F. H. Churchill, Co. I; E. H. Martine, Co. K.

Floor Committee—Major J. B. Young, Chairman; Lieut. W. H. Kipp, Lieut. H. Waldo, Lieut. C. B. Bostwick; F. B. Dixon, Co. A; L. T. Mather, Co. B; L. B. Rader, Co. C; H. H. Holby, Co. D; J. F. Suydam, Co. F; J. H. Ingersoll, Co. G; J. V. Van Woert, Co. H; O. O'Brien, Co. I; L. R. Richardson, Co. K; J. C. Gillespie, Co. K; G. S. Schermerhorn, Co. G; H. L. Leach, Co. A.

Reception Committee—Capt. George Moore Smith, Chairman; Adjt. J. H. Liebenan, Capt. S. O. Ryder, Capt. C. H. Meday, Col. W. R. Vermilye, Brevet Col. H. C. Shumway, Capt. C. H. Loutrel, Lieut. G. L. Arrowsmith, Lieut. S. C. Burdick, Sergeant J. Ewing, W. H. Marvine, John Oakey.

In the hands of the General Committee was placed the final control of everybody and everything connected with the then unmatured plan. After many consultations, it was concluded to give this reception on the night of the 31st of January, and to give such *éclat* to the affair as was in their power to influence. Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, who once commanded the department in which the Seventh served, a gentleman bound to its membership by many social and professional ties, loved and admired by many, honored and respected by all, was requested to deliver an address of welcome. He cheerfully acceded to the proposition, and prepared himself with the oration published below.

By vote of the committee it was then resolved to make the occasion memorable by its incidental accompaniments, as well as by its general scope and aim, and the following

GUESTS OF DISTINCTION

were invited to be present and participate in the delights of the evening:

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Major-Gen. G. G. Meade, Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, Secretary Stanton, Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Major-Gen. John E. Wool, Major-Gen. John C. Robinson, (lost a leg at Spottsylvania,) Major-Gen. G. K. Warren, Major-Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Major-Gen. W. F. Smith, ("Baldy,") Major-Gen. John G. Parke, Brevet Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, Major-Gen. Asboth, Major-Gen. Kilby Smith, Brevet Major-Gen. John P. Hatch, Major-Gen. C. C. Andrews, Brevet Major-Gen. James A. Hardie, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Brevet Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Major-Gen. John A. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's staff, Major-Gen. J. H. Wilson, (of cavalry fame,) Major-Gen. Ronald Mackenzie, Major-Gen. Alfred Gibbs, Major-Gen. F. C. Barlow, Brig.-Gen. Ferrero, Brig.-Gen. De Trobriand, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessells, Brig.-Gen. Louis Richmond, (Burnside's staff,) Brig.-Gen. D. T. Van Buren, (Hooker's staff,) Brig.-Gen. U. T. McMahon, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Lawrence, Brig.-Gen. D. H. Vinton, Brig.-Gen. T. J. Leslie, Brig.-Gen. Satterlee, (Medical Director,) Brig.-Gen. Heintzleman, Brig.-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, the Governor and staff, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and the heads of departments, Common Council, Aldermen and Supervisors, Central Park and Police Commissioners, Assemblymen and State Senators from the city, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. J. W. Chanler, Major-Gen. R. B. Potter, Hon. Simon Cameron, Admiral H. Paulding.

In addition to these the President, Cabinet, Senators and others were invited whose public duties interfered with their acceptance. A sub-committee went to Washington and were met by Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant with great cordiality. They entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and promised positively to be present. Gen. Grant remarked that Gen. Sherman would be in the city about that time and he would be glad if he could be invited also. The committee said he had already been invited, but as the invitation would probably pass him on the road another was left with Gen. Grant for him.

All the preparations for the reception were made on the most liberal scale. The tickets were of themselves wonders of art in design and execution. Each guest or purchaser received two, a large one for preservation as a memento and a smaller entrance card. The large one was of thick pasteboard, bearing in the centre the arms of the regiment with the motto "*Pro patria et gloria*" on an upper scroll, and the "Seventh Regiment National Guard N. G. S. N. Y." on a lower scroll.

The face of the card was covered in graceful curves, elegantly designed and chastely engraven, with the words "Reception by the Seventh Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., of its members who have served in the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States during the great rebellion; Academy of Music, Jan. 31, 1866." Each entrance ticket was numbered and indorsed by the name of the holder, and by the Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Marvine.

THE DECORATIONS.

Availing themselves of the good taste, sound judgment and great experience of Mr. L. F. Harrison, of Irving Hall, the committee made the decoration of the Academy a feature of the reception. The whole affair was placed in the hands of Mr. Harrison, who transformed the stately dimensions of the Academy and the spacious auditorium of his own chaste and beautiful Hall into one vast area of splendor and magnificence, fit for the scenes which were therein enacted on this grand occasion. Having obtained permission from the municipal magistrates, Mr. Harrison caused the erection of a substantial wooden archway which connected the two buildings, cutting off all communication between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets by way of Irving-place, and affording the hungry or thirsty members of the Seventh, or of the great family of mankind, opportunity for access to the good things prepared by mine host across the way.

The flooring of the Academy extended from the front of the balcony flush with the circle to the extreme rear of the stage. Over the stage was a triangular tent cover; at its back a picture of Fort Federal Hill where the Seventh was stationed during the earlier days of the war; the proscenium boxes were wreathed with evergreens and decked with flowers; while from the mouth of an immense eagle perched at the top of the boxes on either side, depended the flag of the nation in graceful folds; the front of the dress and family circles and of the amphitheatre were decorated with shields, tapestries and banners, bearing the names of the more distinguished members of the regiment, those in front of the dress circle being on a red ground, of the family circle in white, and of the amphitheatre in blue; among the names were those of Henry, Coster, Ellis, Waldron, Mears, Evans, Williams, Bailey, Wallace, Starr, Henberer, Dubois, Denslow, Hart, Slocumb, Villiplait, DePeyster, McIlvain, Beknap, Shaw, Jones, Mansfield, Catlin, King, Barry, Cowdrey, Hill, Bartlett, Murray, Laurence, Grain, Viele, Van Rensselaer, Ford, Pierson, Casey, Burger, Hendrickson, Oley, Gainsvoort, Spaulding, Fitzgerald, McLaughlin, McNeil, Goodrich, Crocker, Cummings, Shaler, Bernard, McKibbin, Hamblin, Underhill, Gurney, Molineux, Mitchell, Bowerman, Dwyer and Jardine. Behind the "little plaster boys" who perch so uncomfortable on the gas brackets about the front of the circles, were superb bouquets, while the knapsacks, muskets, caps and colors of the regiment were arranged in a tasteful manner, giving a light and airy appearance to the Academy, in marked contrast with the lugubrious affairs which from time to time drape and darken the festive hall. Between the pillars were immense pieces of armor, on which hung great tapestries bearing the names of such members of the regiment as are known to have died in battle, while at the extreme rear of the stage was a peculiar and exceedingly appropriate arrangement of cannon, musket-balls and standards, surmounted by an eagle and the national flag; and stretched across the full front of the stage from side to side, was an immense piece of crimson tapestry, on which was the motto:

"Pro Gloria et Patria."

It was feared that the decorations of the house were too light, but we cannot conceive of an improvement. Col. Clark, Senator Laimbeer, Lieut.-Col. Haws, Mr. R. C. Buchan and others, of the committee, were hard at work for the entire day of the reception, and are entitled, in connection with their fellow members of the committee and Mr. Harrison, to great credit for the manner in which the affair was managed.

IRVING HALL.

The archway connecting the two buildings was a miracle of light and beauty. The ceiling and walls were hung with white and gold, decorated with bunting and national colors, while at regular intervals were cages with singing canaries, whose little throats seemed flush with song and melody. The front of the hall was elegantly draped with the American flag, the steps being covered with a brilliant carpet; these led into a little green-room beautifully decorated and exhibiting pictures of President Lincoln, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Washington, Clay and Webster. Beyond this was a second room, a perfect boudoir, chaste in its decorations and patriotic in its mottoes and pictures. This opened directly upon a scene of fairy land, upon the hall itself, which was a perfect mirror of light and beauty, a very picture of elegance and taste. Around three sides of the room stood the tables loaded and groaning with the good things of life, the comforts of the internal, the delights of the stomach, which with many is larger and of much more importance than the heart itself. We doubt if ever Lafe Harrison, with all his *savoir faire*, with the experience of many years upon his remarkable poll, ever dreamed of a more perfect success than that achieved by his cunning brain and facile hand on this occasion. Birds without number sang continually, flags of our own color swung gracfully above the galleries and in front of the tables, flowers fresh from the stem made gay and redolent the very air, a superb fountain decorated "within an inch of its ironic life" threw up cologne and jets of perfume, which sprayed about an immense basin, and scared the very fish that sported in its waters, canopies of red, white and blue arched the area, and an air of simple "psualligasture" reigned universal.

THE RECEPTION.

Ordinarily our metropolitan dames are in no hurry to be "on the floor," but, as at the Charity Ball on Monday night, on this occasion the exception proved the rule. It was generally believed that the boxes would all be thrown open to the public, as well as the balcony, dress circle, and amphitheatre; and as Gen. Dix's oration was announced for 9 o'clock precisely, there was a very decided determination manifested by all concerned to be early at the doors, and to secure a desirable position during the delivery of the address. At 7½ o'clock a long line of carriages was marshaled under the keen eyes and careful supervision of Capt. Brackett's men—men who are trained to manage just such affairs as this, and who, having an intelligent wide-awake Captain, know what ought to be done and when it ought to be done. And here it is proper to say that the entire police arrangements were made by Capt. Chas. N. Brackett, of the City Hall Police, who issued a clear and concise notice to the guests, and gave such orders to his men as insured the most perfect order and expedition. At such times there are always offensive people who have an overweening sense of their own importance, and who, in defiance of rule and decency, attempt to advance themselves at the expense of others' convenience. For these gentlemen Capt. Brackett has a system as prompt and efficient as it is suggestive and unpleasant, and a man once sent to the extreme rear of a half a mile of carriages, is not likely to try the "rush game" a second time. The thanks of the regiment and of the community are thoroughly deserved by Capt. Brackett and his force of 25 men for the admirable order and decorum enforced among the hackmen and crowd last night.

By a quarter to 8 the pressure became terrific, and the crowd upon the walk and in front of the doors was inclined to be more persistent than polite, while each accession brought an addendum of flurry, an extra stage of feverish impatience. At 8 o'clock, precisely, the great Moss, Theodore by name, who had charge of the front of the house, who is popularly supposed to know more about such matters in a minute than most men would find out in a year, gave the word to let loose the bolts and call the great host in. No sooner said than done; in they came pell-mell and with most infelicitous hurry. Every man was accompanied by a lady, every lady was bound and determined to get a box, if not by hook, then by crook; if not by crook, in some other way—that box must be secured. The effect upon the masculine mind was, in all instances, disastrous, and in some cases painfully so. It is calculated to annoy a member of the sterner (why sterner? give it up,) sex, after having expended from $150 to $500 on the "little fixins" for himself and wife, to find himself confronted in the middle of a surging crowd by an injured look and a suggestive sigh—a sigh which says as plainly as words could speak, "I shall have no pleasure here—I'm crushed to death, and it's all your fault; you might have secured a box as well as not." There can be no well-grounded doubt in the mind of any disinterested party, that the undisturbed possession of a box last night would have been a great and blessed contrast to the closely contested privilege of a crowded promenade upon the floor, but as there are only a limited number of boxes and the members of the committees were obliged to leave their ladies *somewhere*, it must be equally evident that the chances for the said boxes were remarkably slim. In fact, when the anxious ladies reached the dress-circle, they found all the boxes; but the boxes were occupied by well-dressed and well-behaved people, who looked as unconcerned about the hubub and bustle about them as if they hadn't the remotest idea of what was going on. The fact that they had stolen a march on their less wide-awake sisters, was what caused the trouble; that, in the phrase of minstrelsy—that's what's de matter.

The floor was kept entirely free for a long time, but as the circles became crowded the ladies encroached little by little upon it, until gradually the entire space was fringed with toilettes and demi-toilettes, more or less attractive. The music given by Grafulla's Band was unheeded by the many, but appreciated by the few. The programme included the overture to "William Tell" and selections from "Crispino," at the conclusion of which Col. Clark, Gen. Dix and Gen. Anderson stepped upon the dais, while the members and ex-members of the regiment formed a semi-circle about them. The scene at this moment was superb. The balcony, dress-circle, and family circle were crowded with ladies, the floor was filled with officers and soldiers, an air of entire repose reigned throughout, and as the Colonel rose every tongue was hushed and every eye turned toward him. He introduced Major-Gen. John A. Dix, who, as soon as silence was restored, proceeded to deliver an eloquent and patriotic speech, full of compliments to the regiment, of historical illustrations and political philosophy. Our space does not admit the printing to-day of this document.

At the conclusion of Gen. Dix's address the audience rose and gave three hearty salvos of applause, during which the General, accompanied by Gen. Anderson, retired from the stage.

THE DANCING.

Instantly the band struck a note of warning and the hundreds of eager couples rushed for a position on the floor. The committee conducted the affair admirably. The place was fearfully crowded, and it required all the ingenuity of the experts to arrange the sets and fairly divide the floor. The programme included the following:

1. Quadrille,
2. Valse,
3. Galop,
4. Lanciers,
5. Polka Redowa,
6. Galop,
7. Quadrille,
8. Valse,
9. Galop,
10. Lanciers,
11. Valse,
12. Galop,
13. Quadrille,
14. Valse,
15. Danish Galop,
16. Lanciers,
17. Polka,
18. Galop,
19. Quadrille,
20. Auld Lang Syne.

Concerning the music, we have only time to say it was by Grafulla; and of the dancing, it was gay and festive to a degree.

DRESSES, &C.

We are aware of the fact that ladies' dresses are of great conversational value; we know that Mrs. B. would really like to know how Mrs. A. dressed, but not being men milliners, nor yet mantalinies, we don't propose to enter that branch of the subject. It is considered a correct thing by some newspapers to employ artists in that specialty, who, by confidential converse with the modistes of the city, can give columns of that kind of matter in advance. In fact the dress was by no means equal to that exhibited at the Charity Ball of Monday night. Mr. Theo. Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, to whose admirable forethought and experience the press and public are largely indebted, created a decided sensation on the floor, with the Madame who, by universal consent, was the best dressed lady there, Mrs. Hoey, who always leads the van; Miss Henriques, Miss Morant, and other notables, were present in elegant attire, and well merited the attention they received. Unprofessionally, we will state that a greater variety of rig never fell beneath our uncritical eye. Long dresses, short dresses, green dresses, blue dresses, white dresses, buff dresses, cherry-colored arrangements, and arrangements whose intricacies astounded the beholder were numerous; a very great proportion of the ladies deemed it the correct thing to powder their hair, and the consequence was that their heads looked as if they had been dipped in soapsuds and left undried. There was nothing beside this that would strike one unconnected with the dressmaking business as particularly noticeable.

THE SUPPER.

Col. Clark and the committee, who seem to have been guided by the happiest intention in every department, made a great hit when they arranged with Mr. Harrison to provide the supper. Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant there has never been a supper worthy of the name at any public entertainment, at any ball or assemblage, until this. Not a point was forgotten, not a suggestion of experience unimproved. The cheerful hour of 2 in the morning is not one at which one can dilate to any extent with the expectation of seeing the production in print, so we will content ourselves with saying that from the quail to the ham, from the champagne to the brandy, from the cracker to the cake, the supper was simply superb, entirely successful, and without a fault.

THE POLICE.

Capt. Charles M. Brackett had charge of the police outside, and Capt. Cameron inside. It is needless to say anything about it, but it is a pleasure to state that their arrangements were perfect, their details without a blemish. Capt. Brackett is a jewel of a man and the best specimen of a Captain to be found in many an hours' walk.

GRANT, STANTON AND CO.

Of course these gentlemen didn't come. There was some little disappointment, but the ball went merrily on without them.

CONCLUSION.

At least 5,000 people were present. They all had a jolly good time, and a merrier, happier or more orderly party never gathered within the festive walls of the Academy. Mayor Hoffman, Gov. Fenton and a perfect host of army men did the heavy business, and the rest went in gaily under the conduct of Col. Clark and his able committees, and had seven or eight hours of unalloyed and absolute enjoyment.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Dead of Antietam.

Annapolis, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The Legislature of Maryland to-day appropriated $8,000, making in all $15,000 appropriated, to complete the work of enclosing, grading and ornamenting the Antietam Cemetery, which will be ready early in the Spring, to receive the bodies of the heroes who fell in that memorable battle. Their remains, to the number of 8,000, are now buried in the mountains, roadsides and fields in that region. Maryland has now done her part, and the Commissioners look for the prompt action of the Legislatures of the loyal States to enable them to properly inter the bodies of the soldiers of those States who fell on Antietam's victorious battle-field.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's new season opens to-night with Meyerbeer's "African," a work which has been received everywhere with the greatest favor. We learn that the demand for boxes was never so great. The subscription will exceed any previous one.

The cast of the opera is the same as heretofore.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York at this Port.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Rumored Overtures from Napoleon to the United States Government.

He is Ready to Withdraw His Troops on the Recognition of Maximilian.

End of the Military Revolt in Spain --- Gen. Prim Retreats into Portugal.

A Bloodless Campaign -- Not a Blow Struck on Either Side.

Terrible Disaster at Sea—A Steamer Founders in the Bay of Biscay—Loss of Two Hundred and Fifty Lives.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 18th of January, arrived here last evening.

The *Etna* and *Virginia* arrived at Liverpool Jan. 13.

The *Trico'our* and *Bosphorus*, both from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Jan. 13.

The *Ontario*, from New-York, and *Sorenta*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liverpool Jan. 14.

The *Bellona*, from New-York, passed Deal for London Jan. 14.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Crookhaven Jan. 18.

The ship *Christiana*, (American,) which sailed Dec. 1, from London for New-York, became a wreck about mid-way between London and New-York. The officers, crew and passengers were all saved by the *Varuna*, from Calcutta.

The ship *Melicite*, from New-York, and the *Constantia*, from New-Orleans, both arrived at Liverpool on the 17th of January.

The *Sunrise* and *Resolute*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Jan. 16.

The *Alhambra*, from Mobile, and the *Sarah Payson*, from Charleston, arrived at Liverpool Jan. 16.

The *Excelsior*, for New-York, has put back, with loss of main, mizen and topsails.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Rumored Willingness of Napoleon to Withdraw the French Troops from Mexico—A Terrible Dilemma.

From the London Star, Jan. 17.

We have heard, on authority which we regard as reliable, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has positively intimated to the Cabinet of Washington his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the government of the United States recognizes the empire of Mexico.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MISTAKE.

From the London Times, Jan. 17.

The intervention in Mexico was a mistake, though we are precluded from condemning it too loudly. Our own government was ill-advised enough to concur in the moderate attempt at first suggested, and we can only congratulate ourselves that it had the discretion to retire as soon as it could with decency. *It ought to have been seen from the first that it would be impossible to restrict the movement to its proposed dimensions, and even were it possible, the movement would still be impolitic.* The practical question is, however—what shall the Emperor NAPOLEON do? Luckily, it is not our function to determine his future policy. There are some situations in which it seems equally impossible to advance or retreat. The Emperor may, however, persuade himself that he must either advance or retreat; it is impossible to do both, as so many people would willingly do, and it is equally impossible to stand still. If he retreat, he exposes himself to the imputation of failure, and must run the risk of the disfavor which the French are very apt to feel toward anything like a want of military success; but he would be relieved from considerable expense, would mitigate some domestic opposition, and would appease the American people. If he persist, he must be prepared for growing embarrassments and must brave American resentment. We are not inclined to reckon this last danger so threatening as it is sometimes assumed to be. American officials must, of course, resent the establishment of an empire in Mexico; it is opposed to every tradition of American policy, and it is a simple duty to protest against it. American politicians and writers must and will declaim against it, were it only because a little bluster against MAXIMILIAN is such an easy escape from the discussions of delicate domestic problems. But were he to withdraw his support, *it is most probable that the Emperor Maximilian would soon return to Europe, and the Emperor Napoleon would have to acknowledge that a scheme upon which he had lavished thousands of French lives and millions of French money had ignominiously failed*, and that the French army had been compelled to recoil from before a contemptible enemy. It is a most painful dilemma.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Latest Phases of the Movement—Its Probable Failure.

A dispatch from Madrid of Jan. 12 says: "The latest official dispatches state that the insurgents continue to fly toward the Portuguese frontier, having abandoned the high road in order to follow the mountain passes, where cavalry are only able to march in single file. One of the five officers who held a command among the insurgents has surrendered to Gen. ZABALA. Every day stragglers are coming in to the royal troops. It is supposed that Gen. PRIM intends debouching at Talavera de la Requa, in order to cross Estramadura, and thus make for the Portuguese frontier; but this supposition is somewhat impaired by the fact that the bridges and fords, both on the Tagus and the Guadiana, are in the hands of the royal troops."

A telegram from Madrid of Jan. 14 says: "Gen. PRIM is now in the Guadaloupe Mountains. Gens. ZABALA and ECHAQUE report that they cannot descend into the valleys and will be obliged to continue the pursuit along the heights, abandoning their horses and baggage."

Gen. PRIM is stated to have deceived his soldiers by representing that ESPARTERO directed the insurrectionary movement.

The Paris *Moniteur* says: "No further doubts are entertained in Madrid that Gen. PRIM will be compelled either to surrender or to enter Portugal within the next three days."

GEN. PRIM RETREATING INTO PORTUGAL.

The latest telegrams say it is officially announced that the Spanish insurgents under PRIM are retreating precipitately toward Portugal.

Life in Madrid—Street Firing and False Alarms—A General State of Terror.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Last evening, at 5:15, as I was discussing news at my banker's, I was interrupted by two of the clerks, who bounced in crying out that there was firing in the streets. The words were hardly out of their mouths when we heard three distinct shots at no great distance, with that peculiarly sharp detonation which makes musketry fire so appalling when confined within walls. The business of the bank broke up in confusion; we rushed into the street, and all dispersed in different directions, every man making the best of his way to his own home. The scene out of doors was one of wild excitement. Shop and house doors were being banged to with trembling haste; there was a hurry-scurry of people crowding, pushing, trampling; a shouting of coachmen, madly lashing their horses and urging them on at the top of their speed. The shots had been heard from what are called the Barrios Bajos, the lower quarters, at the foot of the Toledo and Atocha streets, the abode of the most miserable, most vicious, most riotous population of Madrid. I have not been able to make out what the row was about—possibly a patrol of civil guards dispersing some groups of starving wretches; possibly a few mutineers in the barracks being put down by their comrades. Such scenes have, since the proclamation of the state of siege become as frequent among the military as among the populace. Whatever it might be, I made my way up the Carrera de San Geronimo to that Puerta del Sol which a man must cross in Madrid, no matter whence coming, no matter whither going. The great tide of terrified people was setting in along with me, and invading the square, which had not as yet caught the alarm. I went up the whole length of the square, and had barely entered the Calle del Arenal, when I heard a great rush and some piercing hisses. The crowd, pushing their way into the narrow streets, forced me on. Men, women and children were borne along in awful confusion; vast masses flung themselves pellmell into the side streets; with the remainder I made my best way into my hotel. The shutting of doors and windows, the utter disappearance of the terrified mob, were the work of a few seconds. Presently, as silence began to reign, there was a trampling of hoofs, a flashing of helmets, breastplates and broad swords; it was the Queen's coach and six coming back from the Prado, preceded and followed by its mounted escort. At the *table d'hôte* dinner the guests dropped in singly long after their time, and every one had some tale to tell of his share in the scrimmage. One had seen the cafés and confectioners' shops hastily closing; another had been present at a charge made by the Civil Guards with lances and bayonets at some ragamuffins, the effect of which had been to clear the Puerta del Sol in the twinkling of an eye. In half an hour the stillness of death prevailed, and continued to reign throughout the night.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 12.

If the soldiers are to raise a prime minister, as the old Pretorians did an emperor, on their shields to power, could not, at least thought the Progresistas, something be done to try the soldiers' temper, something to bring about that *pronunciamiento* to which they are supposed to be so strongly inclined? This was the plan of operations laid out for Wednesday evening, and the result was, as I said, "much cry and little wool." In the first place there was no firing. Those few random shots which I and others with me heard were not musketry fire, but mere *pétards* by which attempts were made to create alarm. Whenever and wherever one of those reports was heard, there was a rush and a run, and the natural huddling together of the terrified multitude afforded an opportunity for setting up the cries, "*Viva Prim!*" "Down with the government!" cries, however, which the crowd, only anxious to get out of the turmoil, did not stop to echo. Some wretches of the very lowest classes had been plied with wine till they reeled with it, and it was these that by their hisses so very nearly brought about a collision between the mob and the civil guards at the Puerta del Sol. Finally a band of mere urchins from school—not students from the university, but mere schoolboys, the oldest hardly 12 or 10 years old, upon being relieved from their day's task, and coming forth into their street, Calle Ancha de San Bernardo, set up the cry of "*Viva Prim!*" and came on, a puny disorderly phalanx, toward the Puerta del Sol. They were met by half a squadron or patrol of cavalry, such as may be seen daily riding about the streets in these troubled times, and began hooting and hissing at them. The good-natured troopers went their way, heedless of the taunts; though their officer, nettled at the word "*Cobarde! Cobarde!*" that was flung in his teeth, had laid his hand on his sword, and half drawn it; but he simply shook his head and rode on. The forbearance of the cavalry was imitated by the foot soldiers and Civil Guards on duty at the Puerta del Sol, who contented themselves with merely showing their bayonets to the juvenile rioters, and, having cleared the square, allowed them to hiss to their hearts' content, and with full impunity, in the side streets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cabinet Council—The Reform Bill—Marriage of the Princess Helena.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Summonses were issued for a Cabinet Council on Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Parliament will be opened on Feb. 1.

The *Sunday Gazette* says: "We have good reason to believe that the Reform Bill to be introduced by the government was only laid before the Cabinet on Wednesday last, and then in the shape of a project of which Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE were the authors. We do not expect Ministers will be prepared to introduce the bill very early in the session."

The same paper says: "The marriage of Prince CHRISTIAN and the Princess HELENA will not be celebrated before July."

The *Times* says: "The Hon. JULIAN FANE has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at Paris, a post which has become vacant by the lamented death of Mr. GREY. A better choice could not have been made. Mr. FANE has been one of the ablest and most hard-working members of his profession. At Vienna, his services have been most valuable. The Paris Embassy is our chief mission abroad, since Paris is politically the capital of the Continent."

A letter from Torbay states that 31 fine vessels and 11 fishing-sloops were dashed to pieces on the shore. It is feared that 150 men must have perished.

The cattle plague continues to rage violently in several of the counties. In Nantwich, Cheshire, 1,257 fresh cases have been reported during the past week.

No further arrests or seizures of Fenians have taken place.

Foundering of the Steamship London—Loss of Two Hundred and Fifty Lives—Terrible Scenes.

The steamship *London*, from London to Melbourne, has foundered at sea, with about 270 souls on board. The survivors—16 of the crew and 3 passengers—were landed at Falmouth on Jan. 16. The *Western Mail* gives the following account of the closing scene of this terrible disaster:

"It was at 10 o'clock on the morning of that fatal Thursday that Capt. MARTIN had the terrible task of making known to the 200 passengers that the ship was sinking, and that they must prepare for the worst. She was then as low in the water as the main chains. The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Capt. MARTIN that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where Rev. Mr. DRAPER, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavoring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Capt. MARTIN stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which 16 of the crew and three of the passengers succeeded in getting and in launching her clear of the ship. These 19 men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying: 'No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land.' The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or been five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crew of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent for ever.

After the pinnace had got away from the *London*, and in the brief interval before she foundered, a rush was seen to be made for the two remaining boats, but the efforts to launch them were ineffectual, and the suddenness of the foundering at last—the *London* being an iron ship—prevented what might have been a successful second attempt to save a few more lives."

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

A telegram from St. Nizaire, of Jan. 13, says: The mail steamer *Nouveau Monde* has arrived here with 2,000,000f. in specie.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz announces that commercial affairs had been resumed, the condition of the roads having improved.

The *Independance Belge*, which had been prohibited by the Minister of the Interior from entering France, will be readmitted into France on February 1st.

The decline in the price of Flour continued on Monday and Tuesday, but a recovery has taken place, and bakers' Flour is now quoted at 51f. 75c.

The Paris Bourse remains firm and Rentes closed on Monday at 68f. 57c.

Switzerland.

A telegram from Berne of Jan. 15, says:—

The voting upon the revision of the Federal Constitution proceeded yesterday. Up to the present six cantons may be considered favorable to the revision, nine as rejecting it and six undecided.

The Prussian Legislature.

The session of the Prussian Chambers was opened in the White Saloon of the Royal Palace on Jan. 15, by Count BISMARK, who read the speech from the Throne. The King announces that bills will be brought in settling the budget, and asking for the supplies requisite for the unchanged maintenance of the military reorganization and the increase of the navy. Supplies will also be asked for the execution of the North Sea and the Baltic Canal, and various other measures affecting home administration will be laid before the Chambers.

His Majesty expresses a confident hope that the commercial treaty with Italy will be ratified by all the States of the Zollverein. The finances of the Kingdom are in a favorable condition. The relations of Prussia with foreign Powers are satisfactory and friendly.

The royal speech continues: "By the Gastein Convention Lauenburg has been united to the Prussian Crown. It is my desire, while treating with consideration, the peculiar state of things in the Duchy to allow its inhabitants to enjoy all the advantages of the union with Prussia. The definitive decision of the future of Schleswig Holstein has been reserved by the Gastein Convention for futherr consideration. By the occupation of Schleswig, and by her position in Holstein, Prussia has acquired a sufficient guaranty that the decision can only be in a sense corresponding to the interests of Germany and the claims of Prussia. Resting upon my own conviction, strengthened by the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown, I am determined to hold fast this pledge, under all circumstances, until the desired end is attained. Conscious of being sustained by the assent of the people, I hope that the object striven for and gained will prove a point of union for all parties."

Italian Finance.

A telegram from Florence of Jan. 14 says: "It is stated that immediately on the reassembling of Parliament the ministry will bring forward proposals to reduce the budget of expenditure by about 100,000,000 livres."

A telegram from Turin of Jan. 15 says: "The Marquis MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO died this morning. The election at Soretina resulted in the return of Count ARRIVABENE to the Italian Parliament."

India.

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 5.

Gray Shirtings in good demand. Cotton steady; shipments of the week, 37,000 bales. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅜d. Freights, 35s.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Manchester goods improving. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅜d. The rate of discount has been further raised 1 per cent. Freights, 45s.

Syria.

JOSEPH KARAIN, having failed in his attempt at revolt in the Lebanon, has withdrawn into a convent. His followers have solicited their pardon from DAOUD PASHA.

The Suez Canal—What has been Already Achieved.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the progress of the work on the Suez Canal:

The western jetty at Port Said has advanced considerably, and now forms part of the isolated island, thus forming an uninterrupted pier of 4,800 feet long, with a depth of from 9 to 16 feet, the result of dredging operations.

The number of vessels which have discharged their cargoes at this new town of Port Said, five years ago a blank and dismal waste is as follows:

American	2	Italian	34
British	76	Jerusalem	91
Austrian	144	Prussian	6
Belgian	3	Russian	280
Brazilian	65	Swedish and Norwegian	6
French	389	Turk and Egyptian	1,028
Greek	227		
Dutch	5	Total	2,087

This account includes all the vessels registered up to the 1st of July, 1865, and their cargoes being chiefly materials and provisions for carrying out this great work, it will be readily seen with what unabated vigor it is being pushed forward.

All along the maritime canal the greatest activity prevails. Nor are the accessory fresh-water canals, meanwhile, neglected. At the end of December 30,000 Egyptian workmen were busy excavating the line of fresh-water canal between Bulbeis and Abassie. I ought to mention that this portion of the work is being completed by the Viceroy of Egypt, under the superintendence of the company's engineers.

In clearing away the heaps of earth beneath which the Rocks of Chalouf, in the desert, have been buried for ages, our men discovered a quantity of marine shells. Remains of fish, and more particularly of the shark tribe, have also been brought to light.

These highly interesting specimens have been carefully collected, and may materially aid geologists in determining the phases in the formation of the isthmus between the two seas.

It is generally known that a passage between them has been effected, and that it is the intention of the Canal Company to throw it open to the commerce of all nations. Of course, for the present, and until we have obtained a depth of twenty-six feet and a width proportionate to that depth, only the smaller class of vessels will be able to take advantage of the opening, and the Mediterranean ports may find their commercial geographical positions suddenly changed and brought almost face to face with countries now the most remote from them. I allude to the harbors along the Red Sea, on the Asiatic and African side. In 1837 I pointed out to the meetings held in this country the immense advantages which must accrue from this new outlet. The harbors on the Arabian side are capable of receiving fleets of fishing vessels and are completely landlocked. From the interior of Abyssinia can be procured ivory, horns, hides, ostrich feathers, gums arabic, myrrh, and, indeed, large quantities are exported annually at the entrance of the Red Sea. In looking over the list of vessels which discharged at Port Said, I find Greece figures for no less than 227 vessels, and doubtless that country will be the first to benefit by the new state of things, and the customs revenue in Greece might assume sufficient proportions to form a guarantee to be hypothecated to the creation of a new loan for the purpose of paying off a portion of the old one to begin with. Good faith once established, Greece may become a highly prosperous country again.

M. DE LESSEPS is now in Egypt, directing everything with his usual energy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday, Jan. 16, says:

"The funds this morning opened at a fractional improvement, but it was not maintained. The first quotation of Consols was 87⅛ exactly, and the final bargains were again at 87@⅛.

In the discount market there was no alteration.

£20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Alexandria.

Pennsylvania Railroad shares declined 2¼.

The *Times'* city article of Wednesday, Jan. 17, says:

"The heaviness of the stock markets increases, and Consols have closed to-day at a fresh decline of a ⅛ ℔ cent., viz.: 86⅞@⅞.

An increased demand for money in the Stock Exchange, in connection with the half-monthly foreign settlement, seemed to be the chief cause of the adverse movement.

The discount demand at the Bank continues moderate. French rentes closed flat at 68f. 45c.; Erie paid up shares, and Illinois Central shares improved ¼ each."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 15 AND 16.

Market steady; prices unchanged. Sales for the two days 11,000, 3,000 bales on speculation.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JAN. 16.

WHEAT 1d.@2d. ℔ cental dearer. FLOUR firm and unchanged. INDIAN CORN 6d. ℔ quintal dearer.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JAN. 16.

Market dull at last week's prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JAN. 15.

SUGARS dull. TEA very firm. COFFEE firm. TALLOW quiet at 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d.

Latest Markets.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Consols are lower and close at 86⅞@87.

The French Rentes are quoted at 68f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cotton irregular and very dull at unchanged prices; sales on Wednesday, were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The sales on Monday and Tuesday, were 11,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was then easier and the tendency downward. Quotations were barely maintained in some cases, while in others they were ⅛d. lower.

The Manchester market was very dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

United States five-twenties, 66.

Erie shares, 57⅞@58.

Illinois Central Shares, 76¼@76¾.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Wheat steady.

Provisions are firmer, except Lard, which is dull.

Produce—The market is quiet and steady.

HAVANA.

The Anti-Slavery Society in Cuba—It is Disapproved of by a Royal Decree.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 27.

I wrote you in November last of a society which came into a semi-existence on the 19th of that month, (anniversary of the birth of H. C. M.,) tending to suppress the slave-trade, the chief object being to persuade the inhabitants of this island to pledge themselves not to purchase slaves brought from Africa here, called *bozales*, hoping by thus decreasing the demand to diminish the supply. I say semi-existence, for the permission granted by Gen. DULCE was subject to the approbation of the home government, without which one can hardly sneeze here.

A royal decree has been received here disapproving of the formation of said society, reprimanding the Captain-General for having countenanced it, and ordering that it cease to exist, as well as all documents in relation to it, including, of course, the long list of pledged names already obtained, some of which were of very influential persons.

There are very many Abolitionists in this island, but no opportunity is offered to make themselves known.

There was an amusing incident connected with Mr. SEWARD's visit which has only just transpired. It appears that the Prussian Consul here called with the Baron MAGNUS, Plenipotentiary Ambassador from Prussia to the so-called Maximilian Empire, who was here en route for his destination, and, under these circumstances, were refused. This has caused some little feeling in Prussian circles, and they feel sure here that the United States have determined to lend material aid to the Mexican Republic, especially as Baron MAGNUS was for some time at Washington, and considered himself a personal friend of Mr. SEWARD.

As yet we have had no cholera here, but there is considerable small-pox at Regla, a small town opposite this city, and, as there is constant communication, some apprehension is had that we shall have it here.

It is reported, with how much truth I know not, that these waters are full of Chilian privateers. I am told that a Spanish vessel, the *Manuel*, from Santander, which arrived yesterday, reports to the Captain of the Port that off Puerta Rico he saw a very fast schooner, flying suspicious bunting, which sailed completely round him, but seeing the many passengers on his vessel, bore away; and that two days after a steamer and a sailing vessel crossed his bows flying the same flag as the schooner. He considers them corsairs.

From New-Orleans we hear of a steamer having left, and have, from the Gulf, heard of her cruising. War risks are being effected here by our shipowners, and one insurance company has refused to take any such.

The *Tonawanda* arrived this morning from Boston Jan. 15. Had to put into Matanzas in want of coal. She was two days without fuel. She will leave this port the 30th.

The *Vera Cruz* came in this morning, and will leave to-morrow. She brings dates from Mexico to the 22d. There is little or no news.

Private advices tell me that the French are tired out and freely discuss the abandonment of the empire. There is an intense feeling against Americans among them, and they say they wish for war with the United States, and to be sent to Texas to wipe out the Bagdad affair, which place, they say, was taken by Federal troops.

During the stay of the *Vera Cruz* there was quite a norther, which prevented communication with the shore for two days. Little damage was done.

The Spanish steamer *Montezuma*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, is just in. She left Vera Cruz the 21st. inst.

TEXAS.

Attempt of Negro Prisoners to Escape—A Desperate Fight—One Negro Killed.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. gives an account of a desperate attempt of negro prisoners in the county jail to escape.

The Sheriff attempted to put some of them in irons, when they attacked him with brick-bats.

A guard of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was then called upon to put the negroes down, and the latter attacked them violently with bricks and other missiles.

The ringleader of the negroes seized a sergeant's gun and attempted to knock his brains out with a stone, when the sergeant shot him dead. Two other negroes were wounded.

After a severe struggle all the prisoners were secured, and order was once more restored.

The Decree Against Jaurez—Elections in Texas—Success of the Supporters of President Johnson.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 27th inst. have been received.

Gen. ORTEGA, at San Antonia, publishes a protest, as President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico, against the decrees of JAUREZ.

The *Civilian* says that all the delegates elected to the convention, as far as heard from, warmly support President JOHNSON's policy.

The election of Judge HANCOCK at Austin over ex-Gov. PEASE is considered as sustaining the President, and opposing Gov. HAMILTON, who is thought to be more in accord with the Radicals than with the President.

Cotton closed at Galveston on the 26th for the week firm; small stock offering of Middling at 38c. in specie, exclusive of the revenue tax. Gold declined in the week to 141. Exchange on New-York, abundant supply at ¼@1 discount. Freights on cotton to New-York and Boston, 1c.; Liverpool, ⅝d.@¾d. Groceries have declined from 5 to 8 per cent.

Dry goods are selling at 15 per cent. below New-York prices, and boots and shoes are selling at less than first cost.

IMMENSE LOSSES BY FIRE.

The United States Express Company's Car on the Erie Road Totally Destroyed—Loss $500,000—The Company will Make Good the Damage to their Patrons.

The United States Express Company met with a very heavy loss on Tuesday night on the Erie Railroad. The company's express freight car attached to the night express train on the Erie Railroad took fire when the train was between Lackawaxen and Shololo, and was entirely consumed. Two safes which were in the car, and which contained a large amount of money, were also destroyed, with their contents. The total loss will amount to about five hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been from combustible matter among the freight.

We are informed by Mr. THAYER, general manager of the company, that the Express Company are prepared to make good the losses of those to whom the freight was consigned on the presentation of the claims at their office in this city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Tuesday night, as the 6 o'clock night express train from Jersey City, on the New-York and Erie Railway, was near Lackawaxen, on the Delaware division, a fire was discovered in the baggage car of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but they had gained such headway that the exertions to subdue them were unsuccessful. The car and contents, consisting of seventy-five pieces of valuable baggage, and two iron safes belonging to the United States Express Company, were destroyed. The contents of the safes consisted of money and papers, reported to have been valued at about $200,000; and as the safes were not fire-proof, the contents are supposed to have been entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought must have been caused by a spark from the locomotive.

Conflagration in the Oil Region—A Creek on Fire—Twenty Wells and their Fixtures Burned—Fifteen Thousand Barrels of Oil Gone.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETROLEUM-CENTRE, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Bennehoff Run (creek) is now all in flames. About twenty wells, including tanks, engines, &c., have been burned, and fifteen thousand barrels of oil consumed. The loss is thought to be a quarter of a million.

GEO. H. CLARK.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

A dispatch was received here this evening from Petroleum Centre, stating that a fire to-day destroyed seven wells on Bennehoff Run, and it was reported that about 20,000 barrels of oil were burned, together with all the machinery.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

A terrific fire occurred at Bennehoff River this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, originating from a spark of an engine, which first communicated to an oil-well on Lease No. 33. Eight flowing wells, six belonging to the Bennehoff Petroleum Company, of New-York, and two to the Northern Light Petroleum Company, of New-York, were burned, including 11,000 barrels of crude oil. The total loss is estimated at $110,000. The fire is still raging, but is now considered controllable. All the wells westward of No. 33 are saved. The town was at one time considered in great danger, but is now comparatively safe.

Discontinuance of the Elmira Military Post.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Orders were received at headquarters in this city this morning, from Washington, ordering the closing up of business and the discontinuance of Elmira as a military post. The military establishment, as at present constituted, consists of the following departments and officers:

Post Headquarters, Col. KUSSEROW in command.

Quartermaster's Office, under charge of Capt DANA.

Commissary Department, in charge of Capt. SAPPINGTON.

In accordance with this order the business of the above offices will be at once closed up, and in a few days the City of Elmira will no longer be a military post of the United States.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday at public auction by JOHN H. DRAPER, Esq. The attendance at the sale was not large, and the bidding was confined to a few well-known firms. The following prices were obtained:

4,500 tons chestnut coal	$7 12½	@	$7 37½
4,500 tons stove coal	9 50	@	9 65
2,500 tons egg coal	8 50	@	8 75
3,000 tons grate coal	8 75	@	9 12½
1,500 tons steamer coal	9 00	@	—
4,000 tons lump coal	8 00	@	8 37½

The following were the prices obtained at the December sale by the same company:

4,000 tons chestnut coal	$7 05	@	$7 75
6,000 tons stove coal	9 25	@	9 37½
3,500 tons egg coal	7 87½	@	8 12½
3,500 tons grate coal	9 00	@	9 13½
2,000 tons steamboat coal	9 00	@	9 12½
6,000 tons lump coal	8 00	@	8 25

The annexed table shows the prices obtained in November:

4,000 chestnut coal	$8 87½	@	$9 87½
6,000 tons stove coal	10 62	@	10 75
3,500 tons eggs coal	9 37½	@	9 75
3,500 tons grate coal	8 62½	@	8 87½
2,000 tons steamboat coal	9 00	@	9 50
6,000 tons lump coal	8 87½	@	9 37½

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. Howard, U. S. A., and Maj.-Gen. Tucker, are at the Astor House.

Judge G. F. Comstock and wife, Syracuse; M. Upton, Nevada; G. A. Henderson, Baltimore; W. E. Torbet, Texas, and H. Shaw, Lexington, Ky., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 29, 31, 88, 91, 171, 196.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M., to render decisions.

EULOGIUM ON THE LATE DR. MOTT.—This evening Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD will deliver an eulogium on the late VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., before the members of the New-York County Medical Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THE TWO STANDARDS.—Liberty's standard sheet, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats in the air so does the other.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Two or three colds in succession, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of everyone to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article known to preserve the hair. *It will positively restore gray hair to its original color.* It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

The most wonderful medicine ever known to man is METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers, and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds, should try the Troches.

Health of American Women.

One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 *William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.*

Seventh Regiment Grand Reception

Went off splendidly, and so go off BROOKS' beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls. Also warm water-proof boots and overshoes at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property in Brooklyn, E. D., to be sold at auction TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Northeast corner 1st and South 3d streets, factory and plot, 75x120 feet. Bergen-st., large plot about 156x180 feet. Maps, &c., 3 Pine-st.

Boots and Shoes at Reduced Prices.—BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, has the largest assortment in the city, for ladies, gents and children, which he is now selling at much less than former prices, in order to make room for Spring goods.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

30,000 Elegant Bricks are Made Daily by the National Brick-machine, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

The elegant collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, will be sold at auction by MINER & SOMERVILLE this evening.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

ANNAN.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Jan. 29, Gen. THEODORUS ANNAN, aged 82 years and 1 month.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church of Fishkill, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. No further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BLYDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, RICHARD FLOYD BLYDENBURGH, son of the late Richard F. Blydenburgh, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Wm. J. Blydenburgh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 87 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

BIRD.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, ABBY R., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Briant, and wife of Benj. P. Bird, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church at that place.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, SAMUEL DODGE, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 291 West 4th-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELMENDORF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 29, after a long and painful illness, but in joyous hope, Rev. A. ELMENDORF, D. D., aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, the members of the Brooklyn Clerical Union, ministers of the South Classis of Long Island and the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., on Thursday next at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, MARGARET L., daughter of the late Maltby Gelston.

GIFFORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, ELIZA GIFFORD, widow of the late William Gifford.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.

HOE.—The funeral of ARTHUR M. HOE will take place Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Robert Hoe, No. 111 East 16th-st. His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, SUSAN, relict of Edmond E. Livingston, and daughter of the late Wm. Standerwick, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Thos. B. Richards, No. 121 West 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 6 o'clock P. M., CATHARINE MORRISON, wife of Hiram Morrison, aged 48 years.

Future advertisements will give notice of the funeral.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE H., only daughter of George W. and Amanda P. Oliver, aged 5 years, 10 months and 14 days. Also, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, of scarlet fever, HENRY CLINTON, only son of George W. and Amanda P. Oliver, aged 3 years, 3 months and 8 days.

☞ Keene, N. H., papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, HARRY J., only son of James and Margaret Richardson, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., second house south of Myrtle-av., this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 31, after a severe illness, DANIEL B. TAYLOR, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 93 East 49th-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

THORNTON.—On Monday, Jan. 29, ALBERT THORNTON.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY READERS.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTENTS:

I. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS; Representing the principal railways of the country, their stations, distances and connections.
II. NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES; Giving the time of the departure and arrival of every railway train throughout the United States and Canadas.
III. NEW TABLE OF RIVER AND LAKE DISTANCES; Giving the distance between the towns, villages and cities situated upon the principal rivers and lakes of the United States.
IV. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
V. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VI. INDEX TO NEARLY 8,000 TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated on the railways.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE is for sale at all the principal book, news and periodical agencies, upon all the principal railways, and at all the principal ticket-offices and hotels throughout the United States and Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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LII. PART LII.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
FOR JANUARY, 1866,
IS NOW READY.

The January number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, PART 52, containing a GENERAL INDEX for the past two years, is now ready for delivery. Yearly subscription terms and prices as before.

Under the head of "Specialties," the able editor has compiled the leading articles on the CHOLERA during the six months' retrospect, which will be read at this time with absorbing interest. The work has been delayed a few days in consequence of this additional matter enlarging the usual number of pages.

For sale by all booksellers.

W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
No. 55 Walker-st., New-York.

EVERY SATURDAY.
NO. 5 NOW READY.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.
W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars. address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA.
HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Biela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

MASTER STEVEDORES' ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the above association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 1, at their rooms corner of South and Roosevelt sts. The members are notified to be present, as matters of special interest will be presented. WM. A. MOORE, President.
J. E. MAILLER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A QUARTERLY meeting of this institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms in the Cooper Union building. The annual reports will be made. Members are requested to attend.
JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

A FACT.—IT MORE THAN PAYS TO GO OR send to No. 124 Chambers-st., and get 3 pounds P. P. Company's East India Coffee, for 45 or 1 pound for 15 cents. Economy is wealth. To be had also of BEEKMAN & BROTHERS, corner of Stanton and Chrystie sts.
ROBT. DAVIS, Sole Agent.

STAMMERING CORRECTED AND cured. For method and particulars address S. M. BEERS, New-Haven, Conn.

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DISCOUNT
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OVERCOATS,
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CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
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A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.
If you have worms,
TRY THEM.
If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM.
If you feel drowsy,
TRY THEM.
If you are low spirited,
TRY THEM.
If you have a sick-headache,
TRY THEM.
They only cost 25 cents a box.
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure.

And yet this corrosive material, so denounced by allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pain in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and the indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, langour, lethargy and depression of spirits, which unfit man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and sold by druggists generally.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., where a full supply of his medicines can be obtained at all times.

THE TREASURER OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION for the care of disabled soldiers and soldiers' families, acknowledges the following donations:

	Amount.	Total.
By Col. Chas. W Darling:		
From XVth Ward Recruiting Com.	$200 00	$200 00
By Mrs. Greenfield:		
From Rev. Robert S. Howland	10 00	
The Misses Woolsey	20 00	
Chas. Hall	10 00	
R. T. Bradt	5 00	45 00
By Mrs. Chas. Hall:		
From Mr. Dick	5 00	
Shether & Nichols	25 00	
Mrs. E. Young	5 00	
Henry Kent	5 00	
Miss Bereter	1 00	41 00
By Miss M. Hale:		
From Mrs. J. G. Porter	5 00	
Mr. W. Chave	1 00	6 00
By Mrs. J. A. Kennedy:		
From M. O. Roberts	100 00	
James Powers	5 00	
J. B. & W. W. Cornell	250 00	
Mrs. Sunderland	1 50	
Mrs. Geo. Forrester	3 00	
Mrs. Cadwell	7 25	
John D. Ascough	100 00	
Roosevelt & Sons	200 00	
Miss H. Weed	15 00	681 75
By Miss S. Bostwick:		
From Jas. Brewster & Co	25 00	
Chas. H. Isham	10 00	
Mrs. John Robinson	10 00	
Wm. Strong	10 00	
Miss Josephine Bond	5 00	60 00
By Miss E. Nelson:		
From Shether & Nichols	5 00	
Dickenson & Hurlbut	5 00	
W. A. & A. M. White	2 00	
Wm. Carlisle (Brooklyn)	10 00	
J. A. Campbell	1 00	23 00
By Mrs. Whitelaw:		
From Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.	50 00	
Friends of Mr. Dodge	250 00	
Mrs. A. H. Barney	10 00	
Mr. Perdue	20 00	330 00
By Mrs. C. V. Clarkson:		
From Mrs. Darius Ferry	2 00	
Mrs. Darius Ferry, Jr.	2 00	
Miss Kate Ferry	4 00	
Henry Vickers	1 00	
Josiah M. Fiske	10 00	
Columbian Insurance Co	20 00	
Samuel Halsted	2 00	
J. D. Jones	20 00	
B. F. Jessup	5 00	
C. G. Gunther & Sons	10 00	
C. V. S. Roosevelt	10 00	
J. A. Roosevelt	10 00	
Theo. Roosevelt	10 00	
F. F. Jeremiah	2 00	
R. L. & A. Stuart	10 00	
E. Penfold	10 00	
E. Easton	10 00	
Huton Mirison	5 00	
Friends of Mr. Lankenaw	17 00	
Carter & Kirkland	25 00	
Mr. Dunning	5 00	
A Friend	5 00	
J. D. Wolfe	200 00	395 00
By Miss Hale:		
From Friends	36 00	36 00
By Miss McKibben:		
From Geo. McKibben	5 00	
Mr. Garretson	1 00	
A Friend	15 00	22 00
By Mrs. Berryman:		
From C. C. Childs	3 00	3 00
By Mrs. Geo. Forrester:		
From Geo. Forrester	5 00	
Mr. Beekman	6 00	
Mr. Withers	1 00	
Mr. Parsonage	1 00	
Friends	1 05	
Peter Cooper	25 00	
B. Munsey	5 00	
Mrs. Falconer	6 25	
H. M. Forrester	5 00	55 30
By Mrs. Graydon:		
From John D. Lawson	20 00	20 00
By Miss E. F. Bunting:		
From J. D. Russell	10 00	
Mrs. J. D. Russell	5 00	
R. P. Bruff	5 00	
Bussing, Crocker & Co	5 00	
James B. Ogden	10 00	
Theodore E. Smith	3 00	
Wm. G. Smyth	2 00	
Dr. E. Fowler	10 00	
A Friend	3 00	53 00
By the Misses Cronin:		
From Mrs. John Platt	10 00	
Mrs. Robinson	2 00	12 00
By Mrs. M. O. Roberts:		
From Wm. E. Dodge, Sr.	100 00	100 00
By Mrs. J. Worster:		
From Wm. Bradford	20 00	
James M. Dayton	25 00	
Geo. C. Allen	10 00	55 00
By Mrs. Geo. Bell:		
From Jas. A. Raynor	50 00	
Wm. T. Frost	25 00	
Hicks & Bell	25 00	
T. & J. P. Bell	10 00	110 00
Grand total		$2,248 05

M. HALE, Treasurer.

The ladies also acknowledge the following articles received for a Christmas dinner at David's Island Hospital, and for soldiers' families:

By Capt. Greer, of Police, from dealers in Washington Market—34 turkeys, 23 geese, 73 chickens, 4 ducks, 25 pounds roasting beef. From P. & G. Lorillard—9 dozen smoking and 18 dozen chewing tobacco. From Mrs. Halpine—7 pounds sugar, 1 ham, 2 dozen oranges. From Mrs. Kirby—1 ham, 1 dozen oranges, 1 dozen lemons, 1 can of fruit, 1 quart jelly. From Mrs. Worster—200 cigars, 1 package cranberries. From Mr. Crist—7 pounds sugar, ½ package cranberries. From Mrs. Brown—1 ham. Mr. Chas. Hall—5 turkeys. Mr. James Greenfield—7 pounds sugar, 5 pounds coffee. Miss S. Bostwick—1 turkey, sugar. Mrs. Chamberlain—8 quarts wine jelly. Mrs. Leigh—1 quart wine jelly. F. Zittell—1 turkey, 6 bunches thyme and sage, ½ package onions. Mrs. Graydon—1 turkey, note paper, envelopes and tobacco. Mr. Munsey—1 turkey. Mrs. Fry—1 turkey. Zather & Bannon—1 turkey. Mr. Kerr—20 bunches of thyme and sage. Mrs. Costello—10 pounds beef. Mr. Godwin—1 box of crackers. Mr. Bokhardt—10 loaves bread. Mrs. Walters—300 pickles. Mrs. Prime—18 quarts canned fruit. Mr. Schlegler—10 loaves bread. Mrs. McKibben—1 turkey. Geo. Kays—1 turkey. A. C. Provost—3 ducks. Cohen & Cook—1 keg pickles. 78 pies from different persons.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A SURE CURE for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer WASHINGTON, on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, will close at this office at 9 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On THURSDAY, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES of all descriptions, American, Swiss and English, Jules Jurgensen, Lavalette, B. & G. Beeseley, and other makers—some in enamel and diamond cases—FIFTY, SIXTY and SEVENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

SILVER WATCHES,
American, Swiss and English, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY to NINETY DOLLARS each.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Solitaire, Cluster and Hoops, THIRTY, FORTY and FIFTY to EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
of all kinds, Chatelaines, Guard and Vest-Chains, TWENTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
Amethyst, Pearl, Topaz, Garnet, Carbuncle, Opal and Enamel, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX to FIFTY DOLLARS each.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New Styles, Enamel, Topaz, Amethyst and Pearl, Bloodstone, Carbuncle, Garnet, Jet, Coral, &c., TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN to FIFTY DOLLARS a Set.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
New Styles, Pearl, Coral, Garnet, Carbuncle, Enamel, Amethyst, Etruscan, Jet, &c., &c., FIVE, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a Set.

BRACELETS.
Fine Chain, Roller Chain, Flat and Oval Bands, Gold and Enamel, Black and White, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

R. R. R.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR
FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, suporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. It cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions.* If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed one hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, *or if seized with* INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE; or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Price 50 cents per Bottle.
Dr. JOHN RADWAY & CO., Montreal, C. E.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE UMBRELLA and Parasol Manufacturers of New-York and Philadelphia, held this day at the office of Messrs. Ellis, Knapp & Co., No. 24 Walker-st., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The report recently submitted to Congress by Messrs. David A. Wells, Stephen Colwell and S. S. Hayes, Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into and report upon the Tariff and Internal Revenue Law, has been carefully perused by the undersigned; and it is hereby

Resolved, That the thanks of the umbrella and parasol interests are due the above honorable Commissioners for having presented to Congress in so able and practical a manner our claims upon the attention of that body, and for the full hearing that they have at various times extended to us in their thorough examination of the details of our business, as its operations are affected by the present provisions of the law.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the suggestions of the Commissioners as to certain amendments of the law securing relief to the manufacturing industries of the country from so onerous and so unequal a burden as they are now obliged to bear, and placing the same in equal proportion upon all.

Resolved, That after thorough examination and careful attention, we heartily agree with the Commissioners that the tax should be laid upon the sales of the country, thus relieving its manufacturing industries, equalizing its burdens, and, as we firmly believe, proving the most successfully remunerative method of supplying the government with its financial requirements.

NATHANIEL ELLIS, Chairman
of the Umbrella Manufacturers' Committee, N. Y.
WM. H. PEARSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
is (all agree)
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE, $25.

With a most complete new manufactory, we now guarantee to supply not the so-called "cheap," second-rate article, but a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE at a reasonable price, $25, which we warrant, and allow our purchasers to return if not found to be the CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.

☞ Clergymen, postmasters or others sending us an order for three machines, we PRESENT with a MACHINE, FREE OF CHARGE, and allow a handsome percentage upon further orders. Address the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway.

☞ Read what our highest authority says: "We have examined the new Bartlett sewing-machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind, found to be durable and noiseless. THE STITCH IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THE CHEAP MACHINES."—*Scientific American.*

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS—Adapted to use in doors or out, light and strong; prices, $15 to $35.

PATENT SELF-ACTING CANTERING HORSES. The most delightful hobby ever invented, to use in doors or out; prices, $12 to $25. Boys' Strong Wagons, Nursery Swings, Chariots, Carriages, Propellers, Rocking Horses, for sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 488½ Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A REGular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. S. HALL, }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES. 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
NATIONAL EXPRESS & TRANSPORTATION CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
Stocks for sale, apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.
oc5-law6mTh

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 3 Nassau-st.
G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. S. COMPANY,
No 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
JAMES HOWE,
G. SWAN.
Directors.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Purcell, No. 74 Broadway.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President.

NOTICE.—WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wallkill Lead Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 8, on TUESDAY, the 6th of February next. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed the 3d, 4th and 5th prox.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866. Poll will be open from 2 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
PACIFIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
SUN MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 1.)
ORIENT MUTUAL, (interest payable March 1.)
For sale in sums to suit buyers by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT,	DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
A. P. PILLOT,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
WM. E. DODGE,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE,	JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY,	WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

EXPRESS STOCK.—100 SHARES IN A GOOD paying company for sale. Apply to BOOKSTAVER & SLOSSON, No. 71 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, after thirty days from date of deposit.
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors of the bank for the ensuing year:
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, JESSE HOYT,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, JOHN M. DAVIES,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND, HERMANN STURSBERG,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, ORISON BLUNT,
HENRY COHN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM THE bonds of the "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company" and the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.—Stockholders who do not wish to avail themselves of the privilege to which they are entitled by resolution of the Directors, 22d inst., of subscribing for new stock, can obtain a premium for their rights upon application to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Railroad Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchanges, and Telegraph and Express Stocks.

$66,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for three or five years; property worth double that amount; bondsman A No. 1; rented now for $15,500 per annum.
JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Apply to WM. L. MORRIS, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the National Broadway Bank on the 1st day of February, 1866.
JOHN KERR, President.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1866.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

DIVIDENDS OF (4) FOUR PER CENT. on First Preferred, and (3½) three and one-half per cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this company for the six months ending 22d January, 1866, will be paid 1st February next, to Stockholders of record 22d January.

N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 11th February inclusive.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 17th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th February, both days inclusive.
ELLIS POTTER, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FAILS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE is unequaled for
SIMPLICITY,
SPEED,
EASE OF OPERATION,
QUICKNESS OF MOTION,
RANGE OF WORK.

Its attachments for hemming, braiding, binding, cording, quilting, and for sewing on trimming of any width, are unrivaled for simplicity of adjustment and perfection of work. Liberal discount to shippers.
A. H. SUPLEE,
No. 867 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
26,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
734 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
268 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
80 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz.:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
21,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
60,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,600 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 2,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Rosewood 7-octave piano, (Lighte & Newton,) do. do., (Barmore,) rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, mirrors, wool blankets, hatstands, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, fancy goods, &c. Also, 50 large wood settees.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.

36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.

28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.

432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.

340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.

604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.

17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.

192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."

27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."

1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.

525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.

1,072 sabres and swords.

6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.

A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.

A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.

A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1866.

AUCTION SALE.—By order of the Chief Quartermaster, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 3d proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of condemned stoves ranges, &c., (large quantity of various kinds,) stove-pipe, iron bedsteads, grain-bags, carpenter's tools, &c., &c., clothing, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, blankets, tents, bugles, &c., &c. The above offers a variety of articles exclusive of those mentioned, to all of which the attention of dealers is invited. Terms cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the Barracks or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 lots on the south side of 18th-st., between Avenues B and C and 12 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed market. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
FRESH MALAGA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
123 Boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
576 Boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex Hesera, from Malaga.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

ANDERSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO, United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,433 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
423 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

DAMAGED COTTON
FROM THE RECENT FIRE 248 AND 249 SOUTH-ST.

Parties are invited to make sealed proposals for the purchase.

Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give this matter their attention.

For further information address
M. F. HODGES,
E. W. CROWELL,
VINCENT TILYOU,
Salvage Committee,
Office of the Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, and FEB. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's:

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
FOUR FINE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
being by order of executors of the late
NICHOLAS DEAN, WM. LAWRENCE,
S. L. WALDO, and JOHN LA FARGE.
ALSO,
THE OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS belonging to the late J. McLENAN.
ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MODERN PICTURES just received from ROME, purchased by a gentleman for his own use, comprising, in all, about 250 fine pictures of the Ancient and Modern Schools.

OLD MASTERS.

F. Mieris,	Corregio,	Van Dyck,
Da Fiori,	Titian,	Noterboom,
Solario,	Rubens,	Ostade,
J. Both,	G. Romano,	Teniers,
Rachel Ruysch,	Jos. Vernet,	J. David,
Henis Kirk,	P. Veronese,	Watteau,
B. Lambrecht,	Giorgioru,	Sir J. Reynolds,
Hobbema,	Droogsloot,	A. Stork,

and others equally celebrated

MODERN.

E. Leutze,	H. N. Catlin,	J. Harvey,
S. L. Waldo,	J. Kyle,	J. Talbot,
Stewart Watson,	Schuselle,	W. S. Mount,
John James,	Sonntag,	Thos. Cole,
Wm. Hart,	Pastelle,	A. Ratti,

and others.
ALSO,
The three original oil-paintings—ADAM AND EVE—the Temptation, the Judgment, and the Expulsion—painted by BASS OTIS, in 1834.
ALSO,
Two fine MARBLE BUSTS, PETRARCH AND CLYTE, and figure of FISHER BOY.
They are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to sale until 10 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetters, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:

Robbe, of Brussels,	P. Seignac,	David Col,
E. Fichel,	E. Verbrokhoven,	E. Accard,
L. Van Kuyck,	A. Van Hamme,	H. F. Schaefels,
Verecheuer,	T. Gerard,	Mosselagen,
Lanfant de Metz.	F. De Braekelier,	J. Carolus,

and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:

Thos. Cole,	J. F. Kensett,	S. Colman,
R. W. Hubbard,	Thos. Hicks,	T. L. Smith,
W. Whittredge,	F. L. Smith,	F. O. C. Darley,

and others.

The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the gallery or at the office of the auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, by order of executors, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 131 MADISON-ST., the two-story attic and basement and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements. Nos. 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 5th-st., the five three-story and basement and sub-cellar brick houses, substantially built and in perfect order. Map and particulars at the office.

MULLER & WILKINS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, FEB. 6, AT THE EXCHANGE, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold property No. 154 West-st., near Barclay-st. Ferry; ten years to run; being one of the best business locations in the city. For particulars see *Evening Post*.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.

2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3,000 REWARD.—UPON THE ARREST and conviction of the persons or person who robbed Thomas Quin, porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of $6,000, on Friday last, $2,000 of the above reward will be paid, and $1,000 for the recovery of the money. R. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JAN. 27, 1866. President Greenwich Savings Bank.

LOST—THIS MORNING, IN BROADWAY, BEtween 11th and 15th sts, a darkgreen morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing two $500 bills, one $50 bill, several small bills, and two gold dollars, and a card, (not with the owner's name.) The finder will be liberally rewarded, if returned to A. VANDERPOOL, for the owner, at No. 24 Broadway, third story, front room. Jan. 30.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH DECEMBER, IN BERlin, Prussia, five United States 6 ₩ cent. 5-20 years bonds of 1862, Nos. 61,228 and 61,235, third series, and Nos. 8,253, 26,314 and 32,053, fourth series, of $1,000 each. The public are warned against negotiating the above. MARCUSE & SALTZER, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT at Lucy Rushton's Theatre, a black opera glass made by Chevallier, Paris; a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked on returning it at No. 80 Wall-st., back office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSON & CO.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the Banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.
CHAS. E. MARVIN,
S. B. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

BENJAMIN G. SMITH, JR.,
Has been admitted a partner in my business as a Stock Broker, from the 1st inst., under the firm of W. M. PARKS & CO.
W. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR., is dissolved by the death of SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, the special partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAML. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
Surviving Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the name and firm of
BOWERS, BEECKMAN & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods and other merchandise generally upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general partners interested therein are Henry Bowers, who resides in Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and Gilbert L. Beeckman and Henry Beeckman Graham, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are Samuel Dexter Bradford and John Henry Bradford, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:

Samuel Dexter Bradford has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Henry Bradford one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
General Partners.
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD,
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD,
Special Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to contnue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and CYRUS W. PRATT, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, under the name or firm of DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., in the Hide, Leather and General Commission business therein, in which all the parties interested are the said DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., who is the general partner, and the said CYRUS W. PRATT, who is the special partner; that the said CYRUS W. PRATT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A.D. 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. Dated at the City of New-York aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D. 1865.
DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., General Partner.
CYRUS W. PRATT, Special Partner.
[STAMP.] j4-law6wTh

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of BERRY & PALMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
SAMUEL J. BERRY,
JAMES W. PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES W. PALMER & SONS, and will continue the business of Berry & Palmer, as wholesale grocers, at Nos. 78 and 80 Murray-st.
JAMES W. PALMER,
JAMES W. PALMER, JR.,
DAVID W. PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER, is this day dissolved by limitation.
(Signed) AMOS CLARK,
(Signed) JNO V. TRAPHAGEN,
(Signed) CHAS. E. HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., who have assumed the business and liabilities of the firm of CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER, this day dissolved.
(Signed) JNO. V. TRAPHAGEN,
(Signed) CHAS. E. HUNTER,
(Signed) HOMER BALDWIN.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. AMMI ROBBINS, in November last, the firm of EGLESTON, BATTELL & CO., is dissolved this day, except for liquidation.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON.

The remaining partners have associated with them ANDREW W. NICHOLSON and GEORGE W. EGLESTON, and will continue the Iron Business under the same name, at No. 166 South-st.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
ANDREW W. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE W. EGLESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

MR. JOHN E. SEARLES, JR., RETIRES from our firm this day.
WILLIS, CORNELL & CAREY.

Mr. CHARLES P. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES, Jr., and Mr. E. FRANK SNIDER, are members of our firm from this date.
L. W. & P. ARMSTRONG.
NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 10, 1866.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the title of
HAMILTON, ELLERY & CO.,
are prepared to buy and sell stocks and bonds at the New-York Stock Exchange, and transact all other business appertaining to a stock commission house.
WM. H. HAMILTON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Member N. Y. Gold Exchange; WM. A. ELLERY, Jr.;
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr., member N.Y. Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership, under the style of DAVIDSON & JONES, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business. We will be represented at the regular Board of Brokers by Mr. Gideon Pott.
STRATFORD V. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 26 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, is this day dissolved by limitation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. P. CAMMANN.

MR. W. W. MERRIAM THIS DAY withdraws from our firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm and style of BELL & YELVERTON.
MERRIAM & BELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & PYE is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal of SYLVESTER M. PYE from said firm. The business will be continued by JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, at No. 212 5th-av. and No. 1,134 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1. 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing
2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and
35 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's offices, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city.
GAMALIEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 329 Washington-st., near Duane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class help, in private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and large establishments, in city and country, as housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, nurses and family seamstresses, American, English, French, Scotch and German, Protestants and others of all nations, as first-class cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, linen, store-room and pantry girls, and smart girls for general housework. All have good reference and will be found willing and obliging. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 83 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has lived 6 years in the last place; good references; no objections to go to the country; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; an infant baby preferred; best of city references can be given. Inquire at No. 437 4th-av., near the corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses and houseworkers; young girls for the city or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-class baker and pastry maker; understands making butter if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; or as regular chambermaid; wages $16. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; can give good city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY in a family where she may act as housekeeper, where help is kept, and to do plain sewing. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A THOROUGH laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; reference given. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city; is an excellent baker, makes pastry, and will do part of the washing; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS, a few more ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing. Best city references given. Call or address Mrs. CORBLEY, No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid, or the care of a growing child; the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and desserts; well recommended from last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 343 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; is willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer in a private family by a young woman; her brother wants a situation as waiter man: both can be seen for the day at No. 326 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant girl to cook; would assist with the washing; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 West 42d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, and to assist in taking care of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at 144 East 38th-st.

A DRESSMAKER DESIROUS OF GOING out by the day would like to obtain customers. Call on or address a note to DRESSMAKER, No. 238 East 10th-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 950 Broadway; good places open for help of every calling; a Protestant cook wanted immediately; highest wages. The public patronage respectfully solicited.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady, faithful man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; fourteen years of the best city reference furnished. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER A situation; has had many years experience; understands the management of glass forcing and propagating; and has had the management of a place largely in fruit; refers to his late employer in the city. Call at No. 106 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has 11 years' reference from his last employer; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for three days. Address P. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WRITING WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a competent and rapid writer, would devote his time day and evening, to copying or original composition, at a moderate compensation. Address WRITER, No. 180 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses and is willing and obliging; has the best of city and country reference. Address E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober Protestant man as coachman and groom, or to make himself generally useful; good careful driver, &c.; good references, city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT book-keeper; for 29 years a hard worker; speaks English and French; has good city references, and will go anywhere; modest expectations. Address J. G., Station A, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and good city reference can be given. Address J. K., No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses, a situation; best of references. Address CLARK, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who understands his business thoroughly; best of city references. Call on or address T. W. K., No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is willing to assist in other work if required. Address for two days J. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family; no objection to traveling. Inquire in the shoe-store, No. 242 6th-av.

EDITORIAL—A GENTLEMAN FOR YEARS connected with New-York journals, wishes to engage with a live progressive paper in some thriving Western city or town; can influence a large advertising patronage. Offers, which must be liberal, may be addressed to MANAGING EDITOR, Box No. 545 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN, AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper, competent, honest and having good reference, desires a position in a wholesale jobbing or manufacturing house. Address E. O. E., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO edit a newspaper, would like such a position. His politics are Republican, but of the rational species. Address X. L. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience as a mercantile traveler solicits a commission from some first-class house. Address TRAVELER, Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

NEW BOOK—AGENTS WANTED.

Now Ready:—Get the best from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the popular Historian, J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Life of Washington, "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in 1 vol. Handsomely illustrated.

The most complete work on the subject.—*Hartford Daily Press.*

One of the most popular Works on the war.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Grant and Sherman have found a popular Historian in Hon. J. T. Headley.—*New-York Tribune.*

Active Agents are selling 100 copies per week.
Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RUSS' PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER—the most saleable thing in the market. Samples sent by mail for 60 cents. Address W. P. PECK, 13 Gold-st., New-York.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE; pleasant and honorable business, no risk. Agents wanted in every State and county, ladies and gentlemen, everybody. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y.

FLAX PREPARING AND SPINNING.—Foreman wanted. Address FLAX MANUFACTURER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 20 years of age, to learn the jewelry business in a first-class Broadway store; must furnish the best of references. Address A. R. & CO., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, stating age and references.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ENGLISH OR Scotch preferred, Protestant; one who cuts and fits children's dresses and understands family sewing. Address No. 16 West 36th-st., for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AT NO. 146 GREENE-ST., JERSEY City, two men on railroads, two clerks for grocery stores, three porters for stores, express driver, two men to drive horses and carts for stores, clerk for a ticket office. Apply to J. WILSON & CO.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD OVER 15 years of age, who can set type and read manuscript readily. Apply to L. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK: GOOD baker and well recommended; one who has lived at least two years in her last place. Apply at No. 16 West 36th-st., for two days, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PERSON WELL POSTED IN mathematics, who can spend two hours for instruction each day for three weeks. Apply to or address WM. R. TAYLOR, No. 382 South-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO FULLY understands his business and the growing of grapes. Address Box No. 2,247 Post-office, with name of last employer, and length of time with him.

WANTED—A KIND ATTENTIVE GIRL TO ATtend an infant; none but those who can give good city references need apply at the store No. 311 Washington-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good reference required. Apply at No. 57 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small family. Apply at No. 86 James-st., Newark, N. J.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT....FRIDAY......Feb. 2
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE FRENCH STEAMER WASHINGTON will sail for Brest and Havre, from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 8½ o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,[illegible]	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 3
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Feb. 3
ETNA..........SATURDAY......Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Feb. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London..........33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Feb. 26, and SATURDAY, March 24.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock. P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via NASSAU, N. P.,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For passage or freight, apply at the company's office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
Apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship MESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from company's pier foot of Canal-st., North River. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

SAN SALVADOR sails Feb. 10.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU..........Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE..........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage......$25 | Deck..........$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior. All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. W. D. ROATH,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
THIS DAY.

The steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail THIS EVENING.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
1,000 tons burden, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now on the berth receiving freight, at Pier No. 4, N. R., and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

This steamer went to town without delay or lighterage on her last voyage, in ten days from leaving port, and is first-class in every respect.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS—THE NEW, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, BURSLEY, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS..........Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE..........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS MORRIS, Receiver of all and singular the debts, property, equitable interests and things in action of ROBERT B. COLEMAN, against ROBERT B. COLEMAN and EMELINE ANGEVINE COLEMAN his wife, FRANCIS JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS his wife, GEORGE COLEMAN and ELIZA COLEMAN his wife, WILLIAM B. COLEMAN and CORNELIA B. COLEMAN his wife.—Summons for relief.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp, fifty cents, canceled.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1864. WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1864.
J4-law6wTh* WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS } Executors.
j25-law6mTh* ADAM SAUNDERS. }

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied with these goods, and can pay by installments, if preferred.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suits.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

PRINTERS' TYPE AND PRESS FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.—VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO. have for sale 37 presses, comprising a great variety, all of which they offer at fair prices for cash; also 150 chases, assorted, 2 Adams Power Presses, 1 Campbell and 3 Hoe Cylinders, imposing stones and frames, metal for machinists, leads, brass rules, composing sticks, stereotype blocks, proof presses, mitering machines, lead and brass rule cutters, 2 driving wheels, iron railing, &c. A fine lot of nonpareil, brevier, long primer, pica, &c. Inks of every kind at manufacturers' prices.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,
No. 110 Fulton and 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE

To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.

GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:20 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DRY GOODS

WET GOODS.
DAMAGED GOODS. AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE.
50 CASES GOODS, WET BY SALT WATER,
STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE,
TO BE OPENED THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING.
GREAT BARGAINS.
2 CASES FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK.
3 CASES LINEN TOWELS.
1 CASE LINEN TOWELING.
LOT TABLE LINEN, 44c.
LOT SHEETING LINEN, 31c.
2 CASES LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
1 CASE LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS.
2 CASES BLACK SILK LACES.
5,000 YARDS JACONET MUSLINS.
3,000 YARDS PLAID MUSLINS.
5,000 YARDS STRIPED MUSLINS.
WET DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH DRESS GOODS, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
WET POPLINS AND ALPACAS.
WET MERRIMAC CALICOES, 22c.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 16c.
HEAVY BLEACHED SHIRTING, 22c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, 22c.
3 CASES FINE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CALICOES.
5 CASES WET HOSE.
5 CASES WET HALF HOSE.
5 CASES WET GLOVES.
5,000 YARDS CANTON FLANNELS, 28c.
11,000 YARDS RICH DRESS GOODS, LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 221 and 223 Eighth-av,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 35 AND 37,
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7,
AND RUE NUEVE DES CAPUCINES, 16.

SILK STUFFS.
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA CACHEMIRES.
FRENCH SHAWLS.
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

MUSLINS! DOWN THEY COME!

THIS PANIC IN DRY GOODS
HAS MADE MUSLINS CHEAP.
THEY HAVE BEEN TOO
HIGH FOR MONTHS,
BUT THE STAGNATION
IN THE WHOLESALE TRADE
HAS MADE THEM DECLINE
FULL TEN CENTS A YARD.
OUR STOCK OF MUSLINS
IS ENTIRELY NEW.
DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES
FOR OLD STOCKS OF MUSLINS,
BUT BUY THEM OF US
AND SAVE 10 CENTS A YARD.

Families that have not supplied themselves with muslins are advised to purchase now, before the Spring trade opens, which will probably advance them. The rush for them at OUR PRICES attests their cheapness.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS

At $2 a yard; worth $3.

SILKS AND SATINS for evening dresses only $2 a yard.

BONNETS, &c., JOCKEY HATS at half price.
OPERA BONNETS. L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 577 Broadway.

FANCY HOSIERY.

New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

DENTISTRY.

JARVIS' NOSE.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS MUST hereafter be inhaled only through Dr. O. A. Jarvis' Nose-piece. No breathing over; no holding of the lips or nose; no effort required; all easy and natural; no change in the complexion, and no rigidity of muscle; absolute unconsciousness and freedom from pain; and entirely safe and healthy. Surgeons and dentists furnished with the nose-piece on application; and the nose-piece can be seen in blowing operation at all times at No. 33 West 13th-st., New-York.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE NEW SEASON,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock,
will be produced Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE,
L'AFRICAINE,
With its brilliant and most complete cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Mlle. ORTOLANI,
Signor MAZZOLENI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI,
Signor LORINI,
Signor BARILI,
Herr MULLER, Herr REICHARDT,
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 2,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,
GRAND MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, when will be presented Bellini's grand and popular opera,
NORMA, NORMA,
with its great and unapproachable cast.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets can now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC......ITALIAN OPERA.

All the members of the chorus and orchestra are notified to attend rehearsal on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Academy of Music.
MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following artists have kindly consented to assist on this occasion:
MME. ELENA DANGRI,
Herr. WILLIAM FORMES,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Also, a large Male Chorus, numbering 500 SINGERS, under the direction of
Mr. A. PAUR,
and an Orchestra of 60 PERFORMERS, under the direction of
Mr. C. ANSCHUTZ,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS.

Tickets can be procured at the following places:
Academy of Music;
Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway;
Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: $2,
including reserved seats for balcony and parquette, (without additional charge,) and can be obtained at the Academy only.
Reserved seats, (box tier,)..........$3 00
Family circle.......... 50
LOUIS GEILFUSS,
Secretary.

HARRY SANDERSON
THE AMERICAN PIANIST,
Assisted by Mons. F. JEHIN PRUME, the celebrated violinist, will give a
FAREWELL MATINEE,
prior to his departure for Cuba and Mexico,
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, at 1 O'CLOCK.

AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.
DAY AND EVENING,
An elegant collection of
MODERN EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS,
to be sold
AT AUCTION,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
On THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2.

BANJO INSTRUCTIONS—BY HENRY C. and GEO. C. DOBSON, the old established teachers, at the old established place. A thorough knowledge of the instrument guaranteed in one quarter's lessons. Call and see H. C. Dobson's new and improved banjo. Patent applied for. Banjo Academy, No. 631 Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.

NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."

Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*, the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST DESIRES TO INFORM those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time especially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,
ANNUAL BENEFIT TO
Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

The entirely New Comic Drama by W. J. Thompson, Esq., entitled the
RIVAL DUTCHMEN.
Vatchel..........{The Rival}....Mr. W. J. Thompson
Bimblebeck......{Dutchmen}....Mr. G. W. Thompson
After which, the celebrated
HANLON BROTHERS,
Five in number, in a series of Astonishing Feats, unequaled and unapproachable, the representation of which have stamped them the
WONDERS OF THE AGE!
The comic farce of the
HOLE IN THE WALL.
THOMAS..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Dupuis..........Mr. G. Lingard
Mrs. Dupuis..........Miss Annie Hyatt
After which, the inimitable
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OTHELLO AND MACBETH,
BILLY BIRCH and CHARLEY BACKUS.
The world-renowned
BRYANT MINSTRELS!
Essence of Ole Virginia..........Little Mac
LAUGHYOUCANSIR.
Sall-lick-her, Queen of Africa..........Rollin Howard
NELSE SEYMOUR'S COMICALITIES.
DAN BRYANT..........as....THE STUMP ORATOR
The universal favorite, TONY PASTOR,
Will open his Budget of Fun at the conclusion of the performance at Tony Pastor's Opera House.
The Hero of Niagara, HARRY LESLIE,
In his Comic Knee Dance.
Dundreary on Skates..........Mr. A. P. WALCOTT
Song..........Mr. PAT McGOWAN
Concluding with the Comic Drama of the
THUMPING LEGACY.
Jerry Ominous..........Mr. G. BROOKES

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 1,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear in her celebrated impersonation of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE
in the petite comedy written expressly for her, and entitled
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
OR, THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST.
Previous to which will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful drama in two acts,
THE TWO FRIENDS,
in which the favorite and eminent actor,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear. Both pieces produced with a cast including Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, G. W. Garrison, &c., &c.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT AND THE TWO FRIENDS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
will be presented for the first time in America, a comedy, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
and the interesting drama for the first time here of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
In both of which pieces
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear.
In active preparation, a new Burlesque and a
ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
will be presented for the fourth time in this theatre the musical comedy in three acts of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
With new scenery and appointments.
Horace de Massareens..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Count Julian..........Mr. C. W. Clarke
THE BLACK DOMINO,
(with the songs of "The Sprit of Good" and "Guide my steps,")..........Miss Lucy Rushton
Jacintha..........Mrs. Maeder
Bridget..........Mrs. Mark Smith
The performance will conclude with, for the fourth time, an entirely new musical burlesque, entitled
"BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,"
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and with mechanical effects.
Arrah Meelish, of the kiss, (with songs,) her fourth appearance..........Miss Rosa Cooke
Fanny Power, of the affections..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Shaun, of the post (with songs)..........Mr. Harry Pearson
Feeny, of the law..........Mr. W. S. Higgins
McCoul, of the rebels..........Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Officers, soldiers, peasants, &c., by the members of the company and numerous auxiliaries.
The scene is laid and the plot hatched in Ireland.
Leader of the orchestra..........Mr. H. Tissington
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

ROBINSON
will ride his latest sensation,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
LEVI J. NORTH,
will give his special masterpiece, entitled
BACCHUS.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in Bareback Equestrianism and Menage Acts.
The Oriental Spectacle of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.
The Extravaganza of the
COBBLER AND TAILOR.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON SYPHILIS.—DR. HINE CONtinues his lecture upon Syphilis every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at his private rooms, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The profession and students are invited to attend. Next lecture—"Infantile and Hereditary Syphilis."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., WILL be installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (late Rev. Dr. Phillips') THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Mr. KELLOGG. Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. MURRAY. Charge to the pastor by Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, D. D.

MEETINGS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

All friends of temperance are earnestly invited to attend a public meeting to inaugurate the
NEW NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE,
On next THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866, at the Cooper Institute, at 7¾ o'clock.

Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Society, will preside, and Bishop Janes, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and others,
WILL DELIVER ADDRESSES.
JAMES B. DUNN,
W. W. NEWELL,
J. N. STEARNS,
PETER STRYKER,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
R. S. DOTY,
Committee on Public Meetings.

Admission free.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A eulogium on the late Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., (a member of this Society,) will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD. The Medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to be present.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL Union General Committee for the year 1866, are requested to meet for election of officers at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. H. S. BANCKER, Secretary pro. tem.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—REMOVAL.
C. WITTY
has removed his Carriage Warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, BY A party leaving the country, a magnificent pair of Morgan horses, bred in Kentucky, kind, sound, and unsurpassed for style and beauty; a capcut two and four seated phæton, double harness, &c., &c. Address H. V. N., No. 33 West 27th-st.

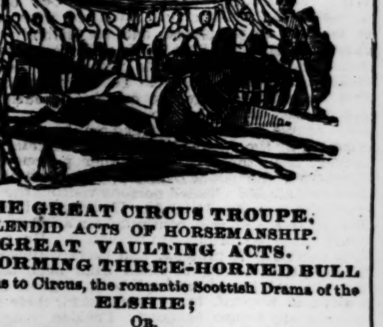
COAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY are delivering coal promptly to shareholders at $8 50 per ton.
OFFICE, No. 64 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
Previous to Circus, the romantic Scottish Drama of the
ELSHIE;
OR,
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

IRVING HALL.
I. B. POZNANSKI,
The great Violinist, and
JOSEPH POZNANSKI,
The eminent Pianist,
have the honor to announce that they will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
in the United States
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3d, 1866,
Assisted by the following artists:
MADAME WILLIAMS REVILLE, Soprano,
From the Royal Academy of Music, London,
(Her first appearance in New-York;)
SIGNOR FOSSATI, Basso Cantante,
From La Scala and Rome;
MESSRS. ANSCHUTZ and BUCHEL, Conductors, and
A FULL ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, Scharfenberg & Luis, Schubert & Co.'s and Pond & Co.'s music stores—and John M. Burnett, stationer, No. 49 William near Wall-st., and at the door.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday morning, Jan. 30th, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

The Grand Piano used is from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes: THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey..........LITTLE MAC
USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper....MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW STARS THIS WEEK.
BRILLIANT AND UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
The great Comic, Trick and Fairy Pantomime, entitled,
THE MAGIC HORN;
or, HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS.
Produced in style of magnificence, New Music, Tricks, Transformations, Tableaux, &c.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement, entitled,
GEZELLE.
First week of the engagement of the favorite Danseuse,
MISS MARY PARRINGTON,
together with the
FAMOUS TROUPE,
IN A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, Skating, Archery and Fencing Academies, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st. and Broadway.—Day classes now open for reception of ladies, misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Medical gymnastics for invalids.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano, music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors.

Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,
SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
REV. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

SAN SOUCI FEMALE SEMINARY, BALLSTON SPA, Saratoga County, N. Y. The Spring and Summer terms will commence March 1, and until then circulars and an interview with the principal may be had every Thursday, from 12 to 2, at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 1149 Broadway. Evening Instruction in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Drawing and Painting. Hours of attendance, 7 to 9. All kinds of Ornamental Penmanship executed to order.

ELEGANT WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, guarantees by his system of hand training to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give to any lady or gentleman an easy, elegant, rapid, business style.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

AT M. S. PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY and No. 558 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, soldiers, business men, merchants and clerks, receive private instruction in book-keeping and business affairs. Terms, $15 to $20 per quarter.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A Preparatory Department is organized at Dr. MOORE'S school-rooms, No. 923 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y., Rev. S. P. YORK, A. M., Principal, affords a HOME for students, with superior educational advantages. Session of twenty weeks begins Feb. 8.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS A COMMUNICANT OF the Episcopal Church, and who has been for many years a teacher, wishes to establish herself in some village in the vicinity of New-York where a good day school is needed, or where she could form classes for the higher English branches; music, French, drawing and painting. Address for one week Mrs. E. N. A., Station D.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY, as resident governess, to teach the French and German languages and music; also to teach needlework and embroidery. Apply at the Institute, 175 West 39th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 1,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand rôle of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
the second of Mr. Booth's revivals.

The scene of the drama, in which the grand and quaint figure of the Cardinal—the most splendid portrait of a great man for the French perhaps ever drawn—is the centre of lofty aims and sordid quarrels, of high-souled ambition and petty intrigue, is laid in 1641, the last year but one of his life. "The Conspiracy" is, by allowable license, formed out of certain passages in the treason of Cinq Mars, and in the treachery of the elder favorite Baradas. The period admits of much magnificence of appliance, and no effort or expense has been spared to render the scenery, dresses and minutest appointments exact to the age and persons portrayed, and to render as perfect as practicable the cast of characters.

Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as......Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron..........as..........De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor..........as..........Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin..........Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII..........Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,
Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois, first page to Richelieu...Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans..........Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile..........Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins

The scenery for Mr. Booth's Richelieu has been painted by Messrs. Witham, Van Hanlein, Hilliard and assistants.

The original music composed by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The costumes made by Mons. Babin, Rue Richelieu, Paris; M. Toledo, Keyser, Mrs. Bohanau and assistants.

The machinery by Messrs. Arthur, Wright, Weeks and assistants.

The furniture and properties by Messrs. Keogh and assistants.

The armors by G. M. Funai.

Doors will open at 7 o'clock; performance at 7½.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
OF
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. H. BLAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Begins at 7¾; concludes at 10½.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose wonderful impersonation of the original character of
LEAH,
has attracted, each evening,
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, J. B. Studley, (his fourth appearance at this theatre,) R. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, R. Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
THURSDAY,
(Third time in two years,) Sheridan's sterling comedy,
THE RIVALS,
OR A TRIP TO BATH.

Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and capital distribution, in which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Geo. Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. John Sefton.

FRIDAY—16th night of HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY (2d time)—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
MONDAY (4th time)—THE RIVALS.

In preparation, with appropriate scenery and appointments, and a very powerful cast, Rev. James White's fine play,
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Other STANDARD COMEDIES and various ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.
GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The great comic artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
"UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,"
in the splendid
NEW COMEDY OF THAT TITLE.
A marvelous personation, which attracts
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
FOURTH SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
commencing 1½, and terminating 3¾.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
First night of Owens' celebrated local extravaganza,
"THE LIVE INDIAN."
In which he assumes the characters of
A FAST MAN and LIVE INDIAN,
and gives his inimitable feminine personation of
A FASCINATING MILLINER.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING—Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
MR. CHANFRAU,
The native comedian and great character delineator, will appear in his famous rôle of
"MOSE," } In a
"MOSE," } GLANCE AT
"MOSE," } NEW-YORK.
Previous to which as Mons. Bonnefoi, in
THE MODEL OF A WIFE.
Supported by Messrs. G. C. Davenport, Chas. T. Parsloe, Jr.; Welsh Edwards, J. L. Goodman, Miss Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE every WEDNESDAY at 1½ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
THE CASTLE OF TORNIANI.
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, Wm. Marden.
THE FOREST OF BONDY.
G. L. Fox, Miss R. Denvil, the dogs.
Concluding with a comic farce.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. LEWIS MESTAYER.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hodgkin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

A CARD.—ANY STOCKHOLDER OF THE ACADemy of Music wishing to sell his privilege for two seats for the whole or part of the coming opera season, will find a purchaser by addressing MUSIC, Station A.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS and CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

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Manufactory and Warerooms,
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BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO-FORTES.—A fine stock of these elegant instruments for the holidays, at the depot No. 748 Broadway.

SELECT PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—Also, piano, violin and guitar lessons. Circulars at No. 543 Broadway, or address TEACHER, No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand Steinway piano in good order; not less than 7 octaves. Address M. N. O., Box No. 128 Times Office.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Success of the Health Bill in the Senate—Work in the Assembly—Fire Department and Police Salaries.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

Let decent people in the Metropolitan District, now splashing through filthy streets with olfactories assailed by smells conceivable and inconceivable, proceeding from multiform abominations, give thanks devoutly! The Metropolitan Health Bill, one of the most righteous and needed measures of municipal reform ever brought before a legislative body, has run the gauntlet of the Committee of the Whole in the Senate unscathed. It has endured the ordeal of legislative tinkering—the chronic desire to make amendments displayed by certain Senators—and under the skillful and able management of Senator ANDREWS, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, it has come out unshorn. It has been amended in many particulars, but none of the changes affect the efficiency of the bill as a protection to health and life. Amendments that might weaken it have been most successfully resisted by Senators ANDREWS and PIERSON, to whom the people of the State and particularly those of New-York and Brooklyn, owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

The bill was ordered to a third reading at one o'clock to-day, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate by a decisive vote before the week closes. In the lower House the politicians who are exceedingly anxious to render this great reform a mere party machine will make their last onslaught. But I believe there is good sense enough in the House to prevent these gentlemen from accomplishing their purpose. I might tell you of noted politicans, and even officials, who are lobbying against the scientific and competent gentlemen named as commissioners in the bill, seeking to put in their places mere political partisans; but I forbear. The time may come, however, when I shall feel it a duty, as a now chronicler of passing events, to speak out.

The Assembly was remarkably industrious to-day, and passed an immense number of bills of private or local interest. The quantity of work done thus far, will, I think, exceed that of any previous session up to the same time. The increase of local legislation, demanded by the diversified interest of this great State, is really astonishing, and must move the next constitutional convention to provide for a longer session than one hundred days. Either this must be done, or more power to legislate on local concerns must be conferred upon Boards of Supervisors and municipal authorities. It is simply impossible, at the present rate of increase in business, for the Legislature to do its work properly in the time during which members are permitted to draw their *per diem.*

Mr. SEEBACHER's bill relative to Metropolitan Fire Department proposes to amend section 14 of the act of 1865, so as to read as follows:

> "The said Commissioners shall have power to select a secretary, chief and assistant engineers, an assistant to the chief engineer, and as many officers, clerks, firemen, foremen and assistant foremen of companies, steamer engineers, drivers, stokers, tillermen and appointees as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the control of the said Commissioners, and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said Commissioners, and may be removed by them."

The bill increases the compensation of the several officers, and fix them at the following sums per annum:

Commissioners	$4,000
Chief Engineer	3,500
Assistant to Chief Engineer	2,500
District or Assistant Engineer	1,500
Steamer Engineers	1,100
Foremen	11.00
Assistant Foreman	1,050
Drivers, stokers, tillermen and firemen	1,000

Mr. SEEBACHER has also given notice of a bill to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police. I understand that he proposes to introduce a bill to raise the salaries about twenty *per cent.* on the entire force.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The consideration of the Health bill was resumed, and sundry amendments were made, moved and considered, the chief one of which limits the annual expenditures of the commission to $100,000 in the actual presence of pestilence.

Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY renewed his amendment providing for the election of the commissioners by the people. It was voted down by four to twenty-five, as was also his amendment providing for the election of three by the Supervisors of New-York, and two by the Supervisors of Kings County.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Petitions were presented by the hydropathists and homœpathists for representation in the Board of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission.

BILLS REPORTED.

To locate the office of Treasurer of Westchester County at White Plains.

To repeal the act fixing the compensation of certain town officers of Queens County.

Relative to the taxes on lands taken or to be taken for the Croton Aqueduct.

To amend the charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

To extend the time for the completion of the Southside Railroad, Long Island.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

To amend the charter of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FERRIS—To provide for the preservation of newspapers by county clerks.

By Mr. TUTHILL—To amend the New-York City Common School Act.

By Mr. PITTS—For the improvement of Brooklyn Heights.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the National Indemnity Company.

NOTICES.

By Mr. BROWN—To supply vacancies in the office of Justices of the Peace in the several towns in this State.

By Mr. SELDEN—To authorize associations to erect monuments to the memory of soldiers.

By Mr. LYONS—To open and extend Lewis-street, New-York.

By Mr. SEEBACHER—To incorporate the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company.

Also to incorporate the Yorkville Railroad Company.

By Mr. P. E. STEWART—To prevent fraudulent transfers of property.

Also to amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company.

Also to amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

By Mr. TRACY—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to landlord and tenant in New-York.

By Mr. LEVINGER—Relative to the conviction of vagrant and disorderly persons in New-York.

By Mr. MAURICE—For a Railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing.

Also to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company.

By Mr. J. C. ROGERS—To provide for the publication of the reports of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

By Mr. SEEBACHER—To increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Comptroller of New-York to issue $50,000 of Water stock.

To amend the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

To authorize attorneys and counselors residing in other States to practice in the courts of this State.

To incorporate the South Side Sportsman Club of Long Island.

To enforce the liabilities of the receivers of insolvent corporations, or joint stock associations for banking purposes.

To amend the act for the incorporation of ocean steamship companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. T. E. STEWALT—To prevent fraudulent transfer of property. Also, to amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York City. Also, to amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company.

By Mr. SEEBACHER—To regulate the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and to amend an act creating the same.

By Mr. LYON—For an elevated railroad in Broadway.

By Mr. LEVINGER—For a railroad on Grand and other streets in New-York City.

By Mr. LYON—To regulate the fare on the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Also, to extend the railroad tracks on Grand and other streets, and to regulate the fare thereon.

Adjourned.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Attempt to Have the Case Put Over to Another Term—The Trial Ordered to Proceed—Tristram Pleads Guilty.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

BRIDEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The trial of CLARK for the robbery of the Adams Express Company has commenced, after considerble effort on the part of the prisoner's counsel to have the case continued to the March term of the court. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. CHAPMAN, the distinguished criminal lawyer of Hartford, this morning, the forenoon was occupied in the trial of a grand larceny case which was conducted with as much gravity and solemnity as if JEFF. DAVIS had been on trial. This afternoon, Mr. CHAPMAN having made his appearance, the "great robbery" case was next in order. The Court having announced itself ready for business, Mr. CHAPMAN proceeded to argue a motion to have the case continued till the March term.

He said that the prisoner had had no opportunity afforded him of consulting with his counsel, or of doing anything toward the preparation of his case for trial. Every effort had been made on the part of the State, or rather on the part of the prosecution, to surround the prisoner with obstacles of such a nature as to preclude him from having full and free opportunities of having intercourse with counsel. He did not see that in continuing the case for another term the State of Connecticut would suffer materially, as he did not think it was moved by any extraordinary emotions in the premises, certainly not to the extent as to render it necessary to deny a citizen of this or any other State an opportunity of being heard in his own behalf.

Mr. JOSIAH M. CARTER, Attorney for the State, denied that the prisoner had been denied any opportunity of having free intercourse with his counsel. On the contrary, his counsel had the utmost and freest opportunity afforded them of obtaining access to the prisoner as often as they pleased, as long as they pleased, and as privately as they pleased. Opportunities had also been furnished friends near and dear to the prisoner of seeing him without improper reserve. To such as desired to visit the prisoner merely to gratify idle curiosity, he had deemed it his duty to deny facilities. For the latter course he thought he had ample reasons. One prisoner, by the way, a client of Mr. CHAPMAN's, had escaped from the jail, and another prisoner had escaped from the jail at Danbury, and all owing to the too free facilities afforded persons visiting the prisoners in the capacity of friends. He thought it probable that if this case was continued for another term, it would never be brought to trial at all. He said the State was ready to proceed, and their witnesses were on the ground, many of them from such distances from this point as to render it both difficult and expensive to respond to any request for their appearance on any future occasion. Besides, counsel for the prisoner had yesterday given assurance that if the Court would postpone the case till to-day, to await the arrival of Mr. CHAPMAN, they would be ready to proceed.

Mr. CLARENCE H. SEWARD, of New-York, of counsel for the Adams Express Company, said that they had no less than seventeen witnesses, all present, and all away from their homes. He thought that his learned brother, CHAPMAN, ought to produce some reason for asking a continuance of the case. He had failed to hear a reason. Because the prisoner was unable to pay a sufficient amount of money to counsel, or because his counsel had not received enough from him for their services, was not a sufficient reason for the granting of the motion. It should be remembered that in all such criminal cases as this there was a motive power behind all movements made for postponements, but he would predict that no portion of the amount of stolen money yet outstanding would ever accrue to the emolument of the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. CHAPMAN responded, charging that Mr. SEWARD had been guilty of insolence, and as for his prediction that no portion of the outstanding or unrecovered money of the express company would ever find its way into his pockets. He spit upon him and his prediction. He said the prisoner had not had such opportunity of preparing for trial as was necessary. Adams Express Company had taken possession of the jail, and the Sheriff was driven out. The prisoner was guarded by detectives, and his counsel were shadowed by persons calling themselves detectives. He denied that a fair opportunity had been afforded the prisoner for preparing for trial. The case had been hurried from the beginning. The prisoner had been arrested on a bench warrant, and was being brought to trial without even the formality of a preliminary examination. He supposed that the attorney for the State would have opposed the motion formally, but not zealously as he had done.

The Court said he was there to try cases, and was occupying the bench for the accommodation of another judge, at his great inconvenience. He was bound to perform his duties; and at the same time that he would insist upon the trial proceeding, he would promise that the prisoner should not be allowed to suffer from any lack of proper opportunity to confer with counsel. As for the excuse that his counsel had been denied the opportunity of seeing him in prison, complaint ought to have been made to the court, and the evil would have been promptly remedied. No such application was made, hence there could be no such reason considered. As to the manner of arrest, by bench warrant, he would inform counsel that it was no new thing, especially in such cases as the one in question, where the robbery had been committed at some point between New-York and Bridgeport or New-Haven. He must insist on the trial proceeding.

Mr. CHAPMAN then moved for the postponment of further proceedings till to-morrow morning.

The Court said that Judge STEWART had yesterday promised that he would be ready to go on to-day, and on that ground the postponment till to-day had been made.

Judge STEWART explained by saying that what he did engage was merely to leave the question of postponement beyond to-day entirely to the judgment of Mr. CHAPMAN, who, on his arrival, would take such steps in that respect as he might deem best for the interest of the prisoner.

The prisoners were ordered to stand up, and the Clerk of the court proceeded to read the complaint, occupying one hour and five minutes in the very dry performance.

After this, TRISTRAM pleaded guilty.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The curiosity to see the prisoners has not diminished, and the ladies who graced the court with their presence to-day were much gratified with the scene which took place this afternoon. The discussion between counsel was like a promise redeemed to the spectators that something rich would be developed. To me the richest part of the routine belonging to the trial was the reading of the "information" by the clerk, a task which he did not appear at all willing to encounter, and the performance of which seemed only to inspire him with a sense of weariness. The prisoners, who had to stand during the reading of the ponderous document, no doubt sympathized with the clerk, but they may have to do many things distasteful to them by the time they get through with the State of Connecticut. Before TRISTRAM is sentenced, Judge STEWART will have an opportunity to address the court on his behalf, with a view to obtaining such leniency from the court as may be consistent with humanity as well as the dictates of justice and duty.

Judging from the slow process of trial in a larceny case this morning, and remembering the awful promise of the counsel for the prosecution in the robbery case, that seventeen witnesses (say nothing of those promised by the defence,) I would not be astonished if the Adams Express robbery case would occupy ten days or two weeks.

Among the witnesses for the Express Company who are here, I find Capt. FRANK EDDY, a gentleman whose genial manners while located at City Point during the war will be pleasurably remembered by many gentlemen connected with the press, who had occasion more than once to confide precious trust in his hands, and of enjoying his open-handed hospitality. He is the same gentlemanly person he was then, but happier in peace than in war.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 31, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123	200	Hudson River	102
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	103⅞	1300	Reading R.	99⅛
6,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	101⅞	800	do....b10	99⅛
50,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R....c	101⅜
14,000	Tr.Notes, 73-10s. Sec. Ser.	98⅜	400	M. S. & N. I.	69⅞
7,000	do	98⅞	1000	do	69⅝
3,000	do.3d S..Small	99	1200	do	69½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	200	do	69⅜
20,000	do	89⅛	800	do....s30	69¼
9,000	Ind. State 5s	84	200	do....s30	69
5,000	Ind. St. 2½ ₩ ct.	80	12	Sixth-av. R.	137
3,000	do	78	100	Ill. Cen. R....s60	115
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81	94½	100	do	116
1,000	N. Car. 6s	82⅛	100	do	116¼
1,000	Cal. 7s	118	600	Cleve. & Pitts	82
1,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99⅜	3200	do	82¼
7,000	Brooklyn Park L.	84½	300	do....b10	82⅜
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	25½	200	do....s60	80
50,000	do	25¾	400	do....2d call	81⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	100	Chic. & N. W	28⅜
5,000	To.&W.1stM.Ex.	90	100	do....2d call	28¾
2,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	84¼	500	do....b30	28⅞
2,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	90	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr	56⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	105	200	do	56⅞
100	Western U. Tel	53	200	do....s15	56
50	do	52¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	100⅜
300	Quick. Min. Co.	40⅜	300	do....s30	100
100	Mariposa Min	13⅛	1000	do	100⅛
100	Butler Coal	13	100	do....s10	100⅛
100	Union Nav. Co.	100	600	do....2d call	100
700	N. Y. Cen.	92¾	100	Mil. & P.du C.R.	97
100	do....s10	92¼	1600	P., Ft.W. & C.	94
33	do	92¾	200	do....s10	94
100	do..2d call.s10	92⅝	200	do....s30	93⅝
160	do....b3	92⅞	100	do....s60	93
300	Erie Railroad	81⅞	100	Chic. & Alt.	104½
2600	do	81¾	100	do....s10	105
300	do....c	81⅝	25	Chi. & Alt. Pr	106½
100	Erie R. Pref.	81	200	do	107
			22	Stonington R.	117

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

10	Pacific M. S.Co.	185	300	Chic. & N. W	28⅜
100	N. Y. Central	92⅛	200	do....b30	28⅝
400	Reading R.	99⅛	700	do	28½
1000	do	99⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	55⅞
400	Erie Railroad	81⅝	200	Chi. & R. I.	100
1000	Clev. & Pitts	82	200	P., Ft. & Chi.	94

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	103⅛	400	N. Y. Central...x-d	89⅛
50,000	do	103¼	100	do	89½
100,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102	200	do....b10	89⅜
12,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅛	100	do....2d call	89¼
2,000	U. States 7-30s, First Series	98⅛	200	Erie Railroad	81⅝
92,000	do..2d Series	98⅞	200	do	81⅜
10,000	Ohio & M.Cer	25¼	600	do....2d call	81⅜
10,000	do	25½	200	Reading R....b39	100
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	45¼	1200	do	99⅞
300	do....2d call	45½	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅛
200	Mariposa Min	13	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	82½
100	Wyom. V. Coal	52½	100	Ill. Central R.	116¼
100	Canton Co	44	200	Chi. & N.W.Prf	55¾
			300	P.,F.W.& C.	94⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$15,000	O. & M.Cer	25⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I....c	69½
400	Schuylkill Coal...s3	16	600	do	69⅛
600	do....b30	16¼	600	do....s3	69½
100	Wolf C. D. C.	96⅝	500	do....s5	69⅛
100	do....b8	96⅝	100	do....b3	69½
500	Mariposa Min....s3	13	1300	Cleve. & P....x-d	82½
100	Rutland Marble	12½	200	do....b3	82½
600	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	92¼	1400	do....s3	82⅝
100	do	92⅛	600	do	82¾
200	Erie R....x-d	81⅜	700	do....c	82¼
100	do....b4	81¼	400	do	82¼
100	do....c	81¼	500	do....s3	82¼
500	do....b3	81½	200	do....c	82
100	do	81⅞	200	do....s3	82⅛
300	do....s3	81⅜	100	do....c	82⅜
700	do....b5	81⅜	400	do....b3	82⅜
400	Reading R.	99⅜	700	do....c	82½
200	do	99⅛	900	do	82⅝
100	Chic. & Rk. Is...s3	100⅜	500	do....b3	82⅝
300	do	100⅞	200	do....s3	82½
100	do....s3	100⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	56
200	do	100½	300	do....s3	56
100	Chi. & N. W	29	100	do....s3	56⅛
200	do....s3	29	100	do	56⅛
300	do	29⅛	300	do....s3	56¼
100	do....b8	29⅛	800	do....s3	56⅜
200	do	29⅜	100	do....b3	56⅛
100	do....b5	29⅛	800	do....b4	56½
200	P.,F.W.&C....x-d	94⅛	100	do	56½
100	do....s3	94⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¾	500	Clev. & P....x-d	82¼
100	Cumb. Coal	45	200	do....s3	82⅛
100	Wolf Cr. D. C.	96⅜	200	do....b10	82⅜
400	do	96⅜	1500	do	82⅜
100	New-York Cen.	92⅝	4500	do....s3	82⅜
100	do....s3	92⅛	400	do....b3	82⅜
300	do....s3	92	100	do....s3	82⅜
200	do....b3	92⅛	600	do....b3	82⅛
400	Erie R....x-d	81⅛	600	do....b10	82⅜
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wolf C. D. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
1100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1700	do	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	56
200	Reading R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	56
500	do....b3	100⅛	100	do....b3	56
300	P., F.W.& C. x-d	[illegible]	100	do	56
100	do....b30	94½	100	do....b3	56

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The price of gold receded to-day from 140⅞@141 ₩ cent. to 140 ₩ cent. The demand to pay customs fell off about one-half from the heavy sums wanted to pay duties on Monday and Tuesday, and gold was not so scarce for cash delivery. There is still, however, a small commission paid from day to day for its use free of interest on the currency advanced upon it. There is not much doing in foreign bills since the Boston mail last night. The rates on England are weak, and standard names are quoted 108⅛@108½ ₩ cent. A good many bills of this character were sold second-hand yesterday at the reduced figures, said to have been taken from the bankers who drew them, in payment for Southern cotton bills, at 107@107½ ₩ cent.

The heavy brokers are generally supplied with money, on call, at 5 ₩ cent. The deposits with the Treasury office on 6 ₩ cent. interest, ten days' notice after thirty days, were over three millions, this being the last day of the 6 ₩ cent. allowance. Hereafter the rate will be 5 ₩ cent. on new deposits until further notice.

The Stock Exchange continues to gain strength, both on the government list and the railway and miscellaneous shares. The recovery on the railways is vigorously resisted, and the majority of the speculators are still bearish in their opinions, but perhaps scarcely so much so as last week in their movements. The additional improvement to-day was quite general on the New-York and Western lines, say from ½ to 1 ₩ cent. New-York Central was sold this afternoon ex-dividend of 3 ₩ cent., which will be paid on 20th of February, free of government tax.

On the government stocks there was an advance to 93⅛ on the 5 ₩ cent. 10-40s, and to 103⅛ on the 5-20s of 1862. Large sales of the new 5-20s of 1865 were made at 102 ₩ cent. All the 7.30s were in request; the first series brought 99, and the second and third 98⅞@99 ₩ cent. Among the miscellaneous stocks there was a rise of 1 ₩ cent. on Cumberland, and the same on Quicksilver.

In the afternoon the market was generally firmer, and closed about as follows, compared with Tuesday P. M.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93⅛	Northwest	[illegible]	29
U. S. 5-20s	103	103⅛	N. West Pref.	55⅝	56
U. S. 7-30s	[illegible]	99	Rock Island	100	100⅜
N. Y. Central	92	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	94⅛
Erie	81⅛	81⅝	Cumb'land Coal	45	[illegible]
Hudson	101½	102	Quicksilver	40	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa	13	13
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	44	44
Illinois Central	115	116¼	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	81½	82⅝	American Gold	140¼	140
Prairie du Chien	96	[illegible]	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

*Ex div.

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

New-York	110	Bank of N. America	106
Manhattan	138	Hanover	108
Merchants'	110	Irving	108
Mechanics'	112	Nassau	106
America	136	Shoe and Leather	102½
Phenix	96	Corn Exchange	108
Tradesmen's	130	Continental	95½
Dry Dock	120	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	105	Importers' & Traders'	98
Commerce	104½	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Central National	108
Broadway	225½	First National	212
Chatham	132	Fourth National	97½
Bank of Republic	111	Ninth National	109

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	90	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99¾	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S.F.'85	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 1st M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	92½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 3d	85
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	98½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	85
Mich. C. new 1st M 8's '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92½	Chic. & Al 1st M.	93½
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	106	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Peninsula R.R. bonds	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91		

The January traffic on the New-York roads is quite equal to last year. The Central will probably run ahead $70,000; the Erie, it is reported, will make a larger increase. In the West, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh will be equal to January, 1865; the Fort Wayne will probably fall behind, as some of the Illinois roads will, wanting the military business of the seasons of 1864 and 1865. This business, by the way, was never so profitable in its net results as the ordinary trade and passenger business of the country. The rates allowed by the War Department were not over 66⅔@75 ₩ cent. of the ordinary tariff of charges, and very frequently the Western lines were subject to great inconvenience, as well as loss of trade traffic, by sudden and arbitrary demands upon their equipment for military transportation; their locomotives often seized and sent off the lines, and their freight, emigrant and passenger cars monopolized, when most needed for other business.

Another fact should not be lost sight of in favor of the present Winter season for the railways. The weather is and has been highly favorable for uninterrupted traffic, as compared with last year. We are now so far through the Winter as to speak with confidence on this point, on the assurances of leading directors of the New-York roads. The operating expenses in the present January are known to be reduced from 10 to 20 ₩ cent. The saving in labor, material, &c., on the Hudson River, is $30,000 on the expenses of January, 1865; and on the Erie Road a prominent director expressed the opinion to us this morning that in fuel, repairs, &c., the saving in January will be nearly one-third. We hear similar accounts indirectly from the New-York Central. Should the present weather continue, and no freshet occur in March, the net revenue of the Erie and Central hence to the 1st April will be all of a million and a half dollars over the operating expenses and costly repairs of last season.

We are aware that rumors are circulated on the street in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Roads of damaging competition for business and cutting of rates, so far as their through traffic east and west is concerned. How far these may be substantially founded we are not advised. Such difficulties are generally exaggerated, and it will probably be found that in the net results of 1866, taking reduced expenses into the account, the roads generally will be as able to maintain their dividends as in 1865. In the number of trunk lines, it is quite certain, there has been no increased competition for several years, and it is about as sure that the business of the country has not fallen off.

The Union Navigation Company, whose shares have been admitted to the official list of dealings at the Stock Exchange Board, is thus reported on by the Committee of Applications of the board: We may add that the trustees are among the most respectable and experienced and responsible of our New-York ship-owners. Their associated capital, we have every confidence, will prove a credit to our mercantile marine, as well as remunerative to the shareholders generally. The charter is a liberal one, and fully authorises the extension of the business of the company to the steam marine, and to advances upon shipments placed under their charge.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 4, 1866.

The official statement of the "Union Navigation Company" is to the effect that it is organized under a special charter from the State of New-York.

Capital stock, [illegible]	$1,000,000
The stock can be increased to [illegible]	[illegible]
Property, 4 ships, with capacity amounting to [illegible] tons, valued	[illegible]
Working capital, (stock held by company)	[illegible]
The ships were valued by Capt. ALLEN, Inspector for the Orient Insurance Company, at	$967,000

No individual liability.

There is not any mortgage or bonded debt.

The company is organized for the purposes and with the privileges of building for their own use, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering, navigating, running and owning sailing and other vessels; and for the transportation, care and forwarding of merchandise, passengers and mails, with power to make contracts for such transportation, care or forwarding, with or without excepting the perils of the seas; and to make advances for reasonable compensation upon merchandise committed to their care.

B. J. H. TRASK, Jr., President.

JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Nesmith, of Nesmith & Sons; James S. Sturges, of Sturges & Co.; Jos. S. Burgess, of Snow & Burgess; Hiram Benner, of Benner & Brown; B. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Office, No. 9 South William-street.

Transfer agency, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Your committee recommend that the stock be placed on the free list.

C. S. SLOANE, Chairman.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of January:

Jan. 1, 1866, by balance		$55,517,300
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,469,865	
On account of loans	18,752,390	
On account of internal revenue	531,216	
On account of Post-office Department	178,099	
On account of transfers	[illegible]	
On account of coin certificates	12,014,620	
On account of patent fees	2,965	
On account of miscellaneous	11,721,862—	57,934,479
Total		$113,451,779
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$30,292,665	
Post-office drafts	607,571—	30,900,136
Balance Jan. 31, 1866		$82,551,643
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$14,175,516	
Receipts during the month	11,305,262—	25,480,779
To payments		11,188,369
Balance		$14,292,409
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$6,732,794	
To appropriations	2,200,788—	8,933,582
To payments in coin	5,738,686	
To payments in notes	2,197,493—	7,936,179
Balance		$997,403
By receipts for customs in the month of January, 1866		$12,469,865
By receipts for customs in the month of January, 1865		4,276,399
Increase in the month of January, 1866		$8,193,466
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		1,322,337
By coin received during the month	$364,611	
By fine bars received during the month	—	364,611
Total		$1,596,948
To payments in coin	$290	
To payments in fine bars	494,205—	784,205
Balance		$812,743
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$97,841,456	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	461,054—	98,302,510
By fine bars at Assay Office	323,103	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	652,328—	975,431
Total		$99,277,942
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$884,993	
Due depositors	772,918—	1,607,911
Balance		$97,620,030

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$482,000 00
Foreign Coins	$4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	3,000 00	
United States Bullion	475,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		70,000 00
Foreign Coins	$15,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	45,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Washoe)	....	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	....	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	....	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	200,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	352,000 00	$552,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		....
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$404,950 01

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,430,872 41—including for Customs, $548,000; on account of Loan, $3,138,000; Coin certificates, $349,580; Payments, $597,150 05; Balance, $97,620,030 34.

Mr. SAMUEL E. SPROULLS has been elected President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of this City.

The Funding Bill.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The bill now before Congress for funding the "floating debt" of the nation has called forth much enlightened discussion, and, in view of the magnitude of the sums to be dealt with, the importance of reaching the most profitable and economical plan can hardly be over-estimated. The question is quite too big to be settled by any hasty or premature legislation. And yet haply its solution may, after all proposals and all theories have been canvassed, bring us back to the safe way, the *via trita, via tuta* of experience.

One thing is certain, that the nation should not and need not bid higher for credit, nor pay interest elsewhere, now than during the war. Bonds that were good enough then are good enough now. If in the chaos of war the government, with assured prescience of the end, coolly reserved to itself the right to buy back its bonds after five years, will it now bind itself irrevocably to pay six per cent. for a longer period?

The reservation of that option and the payment of interest in gold were the two masterstrokes of financial policy in the growth of our war debt. What may not be the value of that option to a nation that a few years ago was buying up its own bonds at 120, because they were not yet due, and it might not pay them? The amount of the national debt upon which that right of redemption after five years, is now or may be reserved, is largely over two thousand millions. Now suppose, as we fairly may, that with the nation consolidated, and its amazing capacity for taxation developed, five per cent. bonds could be issued at par within five years to replace the six per cents—what would be the saving at the rate of one per cent. per annum on this vast sum as compared with an absolute thirty year bond such as has been proposed? At one per cent. the saving on two thousand millions would be twenty millions per annum, and that in the twenty-five years would amount to five hundred millions.

The same reasoning would preclude a ten-year option, and would it not drive us back at last to the ever-popular and well-known five-twenties? Happily the eight hundred and thirty millions of seven-thirties are now fundable into those very bonds, and while we may wonder that any one should suggest, we may trust that Congress will not approve any change from a provision so admirable. It might, perhaps, be advisable to authorize the Secretary to make the conversion in anticipation of the maturity of the seven-thirties, if his gold revenues should seem to justify it.

If it be said that the public would not take five-twenties in exchange, but would require an absolute long bond, the answer is that the five-twenties are always higher in the market than the whole class of notes and certificates to be funded, and of which both interest and principal are payable in paper. With gold at 140, the five-twenties pay just 1 ₩ cent. more per annum than the seven-thirties.

It is of less consequence when the bonds are made payable, whether in twenty or forty years. On some accounts the longer period would seem preferable, but the five-twenties are now known and eagerly sought in all the markets of the world, and their very names give them currency. The essential thing, however, is the right to redeem in five years. Let Congress secure this in all new gold bonds, and it reserves to the nation the benefit of all its gain of strength and credit till that period arrives, and all the chances of the best possible negotiations then or thereafter.

E. D.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GUILD FARM OIL COMPANY.

The following telegrams received at the office of the company are published for the information of the stockholders:

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 29, 1866.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GUILD FARM OIL COMPANY,
NO. 290 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Well No. Four (4) "Guild" now pumping rate of two hundred (200) barrels per day. Will telegraph in the morning.

(Signed) R. D. FLETCHER, Titusville, Penn.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 30, 1866.

Product sixteen (16) hours over one hundred (100) barrels. Good prospects of its continuing.

(Signed) R. D. FLETCHER.

W. J. HILDRETH, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 1,481 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bbls. and bags Corn Meal, 2,187 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 6,062 bushels Oats, 95 bushels Rye, 3,261 bbls. Pork, 415 pkgs. Cut Meats, 719 pkgs. Lard, 188 bbls. Beef and 328 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue dull and heavy at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged. Stock of all kinds in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,074 bbls., including 1,006 bbls. Pots and 68 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—At auction, to-day, 20,000 tons Scranton were sold, including 4,500 tons Chestnut, $7 12½@$7 37½; 4,500 tons Stove, $9 50@$9 65; 2,500 tons Egg, $8 50@$8 75; 3,000 tons Grate, $8 75@$9 12½; 1,500 tons Steamboat, $9@$9; 4,000 tons Lump, $8@$8 37½, ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. Stove sold at an advance of 25c.@27½c., and Egg 62½c., while Chestnut partially declined 37½c. and Grate 25c.@75c. ₩ ton, as compared with the rates realized a month ago.

COFFEE—Quiet at unaltered prices. Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and firm. Middlings, 49c.@51c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,800 bales. The receipts at this port during the current week have averaged 2,627 bales a day, making 84,355 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 527,768 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

[illegible] Amoskeag A, [illegible]c.; Amoskeag C, [illegible]c.; Lancaster B, [illegible]c.; Lancaster C, [illegible]c. [illegible] Bleached Sheetings—[illegible] Andro[illegible] [illegible] Hamilton, No. 2, [illegible]; Prints—Cocheco, [illegible]; Spragues, [illegible]; Lancaster, [illegible]; Victory, [illegible]; Delaines—[illegible]; Pacific, [illegible]; Ginghams—Glasgow, 27c.; Hartford, 26c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 29c.; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 32c.; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 40c.; Laconia P, 42½c. Ticks—Kelleyville B, 40c.; Kelleyville C, 37c.; Kellyville D, 33c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 40c.; Whittenden B B, 38c.; Whittenden C, 33c. Denims—Amoskeag, 55c.; Arkwright Brown, 40c.; Arkwright Blue, 38c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in active demand; Meyer's I X L 1½-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 24 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The attendance at the Exchange to-day of out-of-town buyers was quite numerous, particularly from the Western cities. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Goods wanted; but the parties are backward about meeting the market. Baltimore—The market remains unchanged since yesterday. Cincinnati—No perceptible improvement in business; standard Prints are sold at less than New-York quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and prices have favored sellers slightly. Sales since our last 10,280 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 85@$8 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 70, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@	$7 40
Extra State	7 80	@	8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@	11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@	8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@	11 25
Extra Genesee	8 45	@	11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@	15 00

Southern Flour is dull; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive; sales 375 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ₩ bbl; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is quite heavy at $4@$4 15 for Western, $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with more firmness, but is inactive. Sales, since our last, 13,700 bushels, including Chicago Spring at $1 75, and White Genesee at $2 60 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at a further advance of 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 57,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, and 85c.@87c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 93c. for choice White Southern ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet, including State at 57c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 51c.@53c.; Old Western at 57c.@59c.; New Western at 40c.@44c. ₩ bushel, Rye continues quiet. Barley has been inactive; a lot of choice Canada West was reported sold at $1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive.

HAY—North River bale continues in request at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 95c.@$1 ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $7 75@$8 25; Resin at $5 12½@$18 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 62½@$3 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$1 95; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited demand, closing at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 53c.@55c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after to-day; prices favored buyers decidedly. Sales since our last 4,300 bbls., at $28 81½@$28 62½ for new Mess, closing at $28 50, cash; $28 cash for one year old Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 50@$21 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Also 3,500 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28 50@$28 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@19c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c.; sales 650 boxes. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. for Western, and 12½c.@13½c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard is steady; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17½c., and small lots at 18c.; also, 2,800 pkgs. for February, March and April, sellers' option, chiefly at 18c. ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams are in demand at $42 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in more request, part for export at 12½c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and drooping. Sales since our last 520 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@12c., ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quite heavy. We quote: 14c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 131,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 163,000 lbs, at 12½c.@13c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 12c. ₩ lb

WHISKY—Is quite nominal at $2 25@$2 26 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 350 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₩ lb; 60 hhds Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 4,000 bushels Oats, at 5½d. ₩ bushel. For Rio, a brig with Flour, at 75c. ₩ bbl. For Kingston, a brig at the rate of 60c. a barrel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 31.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—J. A. Ritterhaus, Julius Ernenputsch, C. Von Bernath, Henri Steinhaus, Leopold Pollace, Caroline Ludwig, Charles Victor, C. Bruno, Emil Appelbaum, Moritz Ironstein, V. H. Coenen, E. Kiessler, G. F. Victor, Otto Thyvissen, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Carmatt, T. C. Foote, Aug. Schulze, S. G. Ferro, Jos. Ayers, J. E. Lamphier, W. Timmermann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bisler, F. Schwech, Max Wilhelmi, Ignatz Biller, E. Loffer, August Sellhausen, H. Niemeyer, R. Muchlenhoff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Heinech, A. Angermann, Henry Augsburg, Miss Charlotte Bartels, Mrs. Pauline Keller and son, Max Heinrich, Miss E. Dwergech, Wm. Langenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Montz, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schon and son, Geo. Millivan, Chas. Entermann, F. Friche, Mrs. Bertha Hehns, M. Muntz, Mrs. D. Monfort, Samuel Nordlinger, Wm. Webster, Anton Reiner, C. G. Brugger, and 203 in steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Gabriel Ravel, Antoine Ravel, John Haslum, (Young America,) Miss Pepita, G. Van Harnine, Mr. Vandress and lady, Mrs. Marzetti, Mrs. Martinetti, M. Julen and lady, M. Riopelli and lady, Miss Richardson, Miss Davis, Miss Nolan, Mr. Smith and lady, F. Fortier and lady, H. Lehman and lady, Miss Julita Garcia, Miss Gooding, W. Romanville, H. Madinetti, Miss C. Bowen, Miss Aikins, J. Natal and lady, F. George, W. Laporute, L. Laporute, A. Arayo, M. Arnsesett, Miss C. Lehman, Miss Chiarini, Miss Morely, Miss Lassetti, Capt. Rhymes and son, J. Russell and niece, J. J. Townsend, M. Brod and servant, J. M. Mora, lady and 2 children, A. Raymond, B. H. Howell, F. H. Howell, F. Ortega, J. Guerra, J. McLane, T. Berry, H. Reid, H. McGregor, J. Cataba, M. Nicholas, P. Cavas, N. H. Heynes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets...... 5 18 | Moon rises... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 39 | Gov. Island. 9 28 | Hell Gate...10 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Valley City, Pierce, Alexandria, J. Hand; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham.

Barks Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Johann & Emilie, (Brem.,) Surbert, Batavia, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para and a market, H. K. Corning & Son; Lizzie Troop, Newell, Marseilles and Malta, F. C. Schmidt; Ocean Star, (Br.,) Carroll, Guantanamo, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Catharine, (Hanov.,) Witte, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Lind, Para and Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ocean Wave, Baxter, Savannah, J. J. Carbery; Alberti, Dow, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Schooners Enoch Pratt, Baker, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen McLeod, Eaton, Providence, Jed Frye & Co.; W. Bickford, (Br.,) Landry, St. Kitts, B. F. Small & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Mobile, J. Smith; Napoleon, Nichols, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hy. Middleton, (Br.,) Pryor, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary White, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Falmouth, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen Jan. 14, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 261 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had very heavy weather from S. W., N. W. and N. E. Jan. 18, at 5 P. M., about 15 miles west of the Needles, passed steamship Saxonia, bound E. Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., lat. 41 45, lon. 52 08, passed Br. ship Sorceress, bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 27, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 29th, 1 P. M., lat. 33 40 N., lon. 74 45 W., passed steamship Corsica, bound S. Jan. 21, P. M., outward passage, 8 miles N. of Carrysfort, spoke steamship Lone Star, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Zodiac, Child, Morehead City 50 hours, with cotton, resin, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Savannah 74 hours, with cotton, &c., to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Alliance, Thompson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Lochiel, Child, Beaufort, N. C.

Steamer Ladona, Harvey, Key West.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. and 85 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Dec. 22, had a hurricane from W. S. W., lasting 36 hours, with sleet and hail, blowing away an entire suit of sails, staving boats, carrying away spankerboom, springing foremasthead, and shipped a sea which shifted everything moveable about deck, the barometer at 27 50; owing to the intense cold, several of the crew were frost-bitten and three died, Jan. 10, Wesley Hayes, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. In lat. 47 50, lon. 44 49, saw part of the lowermast, yard and topmast, with rigging attached, apparently belonging to a brig. Jan. 23, off George's Shoal, saw a dismasted brig, but a heavy snow-storm setting in, prevented her being seen again or spoken.

Ship Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Weeks, Paquica, coast of Bolivia, Nov. 8, with guano, to Geo. G. Hobson. Rounded the Cape Dec. 1.

Ship Chieftain, (of Philadelphia,) McGuire, San Francisco Sept. 27, with mdse. to J. O. Baker & Co. From 35 S. lat. to 35 N., heavy gales and cold weather. Dec. 23, lat. 13 29 S., lon. 31 20 W., spoke Br. brig Vineland, from River La Platte, bound to Cork, leaking; supplied her with pump-leather. Jan. 17, W. H. Prescott, seaman, aged 26 years, of Freeport, Me., died of chronic dysentery.

Bark Modena, (of Boston,) Ryder, Malaga 45 ds., with wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Jan. 18, lat. 28 48, lon. 72 08, spoke bark Edwin, of Boston, from Rotterdam for New-York, 85 ds. out, leaking badly, bulwarks stove and [illegible]

[illegible] Bermuda [illegible] ds. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Glen, Cotte 21 ds. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Darien, Ga., 14 ds. [illegible]

[illegible] with fruit, [illegible]

Schr. [illegible] (Br.,) Huron, Halifax 13 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Frank Herbert, McKittle, Greytown, Nic., Oct. 26, via Charleston 4 ds., with hides [illegible]

Schr. Lady of Falmouth, (Jam.,) Trefry, St. Domingo City Nov. 23, via St. Thomas Jan. 4, with lignum vitæ, &c., to J. De Wolf & Co. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Brewer, Rockport, Me., with mdse. to [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Thayer, Castine, bound to Willett's Point.

Schr. Clara, Baxter, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. [illegible], Coombs, Lincolnville 12 ds., with lime to [illegible]

Schr. G. L. [illegible], Dorr, Baltimore 12 ds., with corn to [illegible]

Schr. J. P. [illegible], Leavey, Baltimore, with coal for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Rosanna Johnson, Johnson, Virginia 8 ds., with wood.

Schr. Francis B. Cummings, Hannah, Calais, Me.

Schr. [illegible], Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Star King, Ragge, Provincetown, with fish.

BELOW—Brig Montrose, from Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Arles, from Philadelphia.

Jan. 31—Arr. Susan M. Doman, from Androscan.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Nicola, Chichester, from New-York for Machias, with corn and flour, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 16, [illegible] left New-York Dec. 27; had moderate weather until Jan. 4, in lat. 37 41, lon. 69 06, when a gale commenced. On the 9th was boarded by a sea which swept away the caboose, [illegible] over her bulwarks; the sea washing a clean breach over her [illegible] she was compelled to keep her before the wind [illegible] she is leaking badly.

The bark Jennie Cobb, Spalding, of and from Rockland for New-Orleans, put into St. George's on Saturday, 13th, leaking, and with loss of sails, bulwarks, boats, &c., with the cargo of lime on fire. The Captain, who was owner of the J. C., was washed overboard and lost a few days after leaving port. Two of the crew were severely injured at the same time.

Brig Nora, of Guernsey, Fosterin, from New-York, with corn, arrived at St. George's 15th, leaking, pumps choked and loss of sails, spars, &c.; was on her beam ends 8th and 9th.

The brig Cabarello, Irving, from Savanna la Mar for Liverpool, arrived off Bermuda 18th, in distress.

The U. S. gunboat Suwanee arrived at Bermuda 16th, in want of some repairs to the machinery.

Notice to Mariners.

The statement in Blunt's Coast Pilot, that the lights on Cape Race and Cape Pine, Newfoundland, had been changed, is incorrect; but the notice of the change was based on a notice from the Admiralty, dated June 12, 1865, that the change "may take place some time in August, 1865," and the change had been decided upon. In accordance with our rule of printing an appendix every month, showing the changes, &c., which have taken place in the lights, it was printed and inserted in the Coast Pilot.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

Spoken, &c.

Alfaretta—brig, from Havana for Portland, 11 ds. out, Jan. 15, lat. 36 38, lon. 71 [illegible]

Calista—schr., of Camden, from Havana for New-York, dismasted, and under jury-masts—had lost one man overboard—Jan. 28, lat. 36 [illegible], lon. 67.

Euphemia—ship, from Islay for Liverpool, 18 ds. out, Nov. 24, lat. 31 14 N., lon. 71 [illegible] W.

G. H. Dodge—brig, bound to New-Bedford, all well, no date, off Chincoteague.

Glide—ship, from Zanzibar for Salem, 83 ds. out, Jan. 9, lat. [illegible] N., lon. 62 [illegible]

Hattie Eaton—Br. brig, from Demerara for Boston, Jan. 20, off Five Island.

La Creole—Dutch schr., hence for Curacoa, 6 ds. out, Jan. 10, lat. 31 [illegible], lon. 71 [illegible]

M. A. Rankin—brig, of Windsor, N. S., surg. S. by W., Jan. 17, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. [illegible]

Neals—Br. ship, from Buenos Ayres for Havre, 29 ds. out, Dec. [illegible], lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible]

Peter [illegible]—brig, from Buenos Ayres for Matanzas, 38 ds. out, Jan. 7, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible]

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29, P. M.—Arr. schr. Lion, (Br.,) George, Gonaives, N. E., for New-York.

Jan. 30—Arrived, steamer [illegible]; Sailed—Schrs. Gen. Grant, Eastern Light and F. J. Whiton.

8 A. M., wind light from N. W.

In port—Brig Clara M. Goodrich; schrs. Chattanooga, Balloon, Maine Law, and Liza, (Br.)

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Jan. 12, bark Susan Jane, for New-York Jan. 14.

At Cienfuegos, Jan. 16, brigs J. R. Nevius and Teresita, ldg. for New-York.

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[illegible]
[illegible]
EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]
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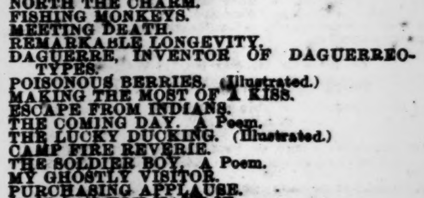

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THE ROUND TABLE for SATURDAY, Feb. 3, is NOW READY. Its contents embrace articles upon "Incendiary Literature," "Legal Restriction of Vice," "Personalities of Journalism," "Professor Peirce," and "Beware the Under-Tow." There is also a SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE, being the photograph of a New-Yorker not unknown. Among "Reviews" are "Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's Poems," and "Hernan; or, Young Knighthood." The LITERARY, ART and MUSICAL NOTES are as full as usual. The "Sketches of the Publishers" are continued in this number, being the concluding article descriptive of the house of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The Correspondence includes Letters from London and Philadelphia, and concerning Walt Whitman and Secretary Harlan.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—THE MEMBERS OF CO. B, OF THIS regiment, are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, in full uniform, white gloves, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, JOSEPH WALLACE. The members of the Eighty-fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. and also the members of the Sixty-second N. Y. S. Vol., of which deceased was a member, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
WILLIAM ATKINSON, Captain.
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